

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE



Bulletin



Vol. XLI, No. 1070

December 28, 1959

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President Eisenhower Visits Italy, Turkey, Pakistan, and Afghanistan

President Eisenhower left Washington on December 3 for a trip to 11 countries in Europe, the Middle East, South Asia, and Africa. Following are texts of joint communique issued following his visits to Italy, Turkey, Pakistan, and Afghanistan.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE, ROME, DECEMBER 5

Press release 844 dated December 8

The President of the United States, assisted by Ambassador [Robert] Murphy, the President of the Italian Republic and the President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic [Giovanni Gronchi], assisted by Minister of Foreign Affairs [Giuseppe] Pella, concluded on December 5 a two-day series of meetings which were held both at the Quirinal Palace and the Viminal Palace. The conversations were animated by friendship, respect and understanding. They covered a wide range of international topics in which both Italy and the United States are interested.

The meetings were conducted in the clear knowledge that Italy's increasing contribution to the elaboration of a common Western policy is in the interest of the Western countries.

President Eisenhower and President Gronchi discussed plans for their respective visits to the Soviet Union next year. They agreed that these visits are being undertaken in the hope that they will advance the cause of peace and contribute to the search for solutions to outstanding international problems.

Both parties declared that the North Atlantic Alliance remains the cornerstone of their foreign policies. They found themselves in full agreement with regard to the vital role which the North Atlantic Alliance must continue to play.

They confirmed the firm belief that the way to world peace lies through full application of the principles set forth in the U.N. Charter and expressed the dedication of their two countries to the United Nations.

They exchanged views regarding appropriate ways and means to accelerate the economic growth of the less developed countries of the world, with the purpose of increasing the combined economic strength of the free world and the well-being of all peoples. They agreed that increased free-world participation in assistance to the less developed areas is necessary and that this participation should be coordinated among the free nations.

The participants expressed their determination to pursue policies aimed at reducing the burden of armaments throughout the world. The two Governments also expressed their determination to do all in their power to insure that the ten-nation disarmament group, of which both Italy and the United States are members, will be able to lay the groundwork for an acceptable solution to the problem of disarmament, which can only be achieved within the framework of a specific system of controls, inspections and safeguards.

They reviewed developments related to the European Economic Community. They noted the substantial progress which is being achieved in carrying out the Rome Treaty and in increasing political and economic unity among the member states of the Community. They were agreed on the continuing importance of these objectives and the need for the Community to evolve policies in order to promote collaboration with other similar associations and other countries, and also to contribute to the goal of freer, expanded world trade.

President Segni informed President Eisenhower of the measures being taken by the Italian

Government to further liberalize trade with the dollar area. President Eisenhower noted this action with satisfaction.

The two Presidents and the Prime Minister considered efforts which are being made through GATT [General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade] and other appropriate bodies to remove obstacles to world trade. They agreed that further measures should be taken to eliminate discriminatory trade restrictions.

This series of meetings constituted an important step in the progress toward the realization of the ideals of peace, security, justice and social progress which form the basis of all the policies of the two countries.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE, ANKARA, DECEMBER 7

Press release 845 dated December 8

President Eisenhower visited Turkey on December 6 through December 7, 1959. The sincere rejoicing of the Turkish nation and the outstanding reception extended to President Eisenhower and to his party during his brief but meaningful visit reaffirmed in the most impressive way the existing strong friendship and close cooperation between the governments and peoples of Turkey and the United States. The visit demonstrated anew the desire of both countries to continue this fruitful cooperation in their mutual interest as well as in that of the community of free nations to which they both belong.

In the course of this visit talks were held at President [Celal] Bayar's residence on Sunday evening between the two Presidents with the participation of Prime Minister [Adnan] Menderes and Foreign Minister [Fatin Rustu] Zorlu, Under Secretary of State Murphy, Secretary General [of the Foreign Ministry Melih] Esenbel and Ambassador [Fletcher] Warren.

During the talks a full and friendly exchange took place on a wide range of problems of common interest.

The alliance and partnership of Turkey and the United States within the defense organization of NATO [North Atlantic Treaty Organization] and active association in CENTO [Central Treaty Organization], together with their common participation in the actions of the United Nations for the preservation of peace, influenced the nature and

the scope of the talks. Turkish cooperation in the United Nations Command, Korea, was recalled in this connection. On the vital question of the creation of an atmosphere that would lead to establishment of a true *detente* in the whole world, the two Presidents agreed that such a *detente*, in order to be effective, should be based on justice and equality and provided with the essential safeguards. Since it is not possible to divide the many problems at present separating East and West into separate compartments, they recognized that *detente* like peace had to be considered as an indivisible entity. It was understood that an efficient controlled system of disarmament is necessary.

In the course of the discussions particular attention was paid to existing areas of tension and danger throughout the world. President Bayar and President Eisenhower jointly expressed strong conviction that at this point in history the future of humanity depended above all on the degree of solidarity in thought and action which the free nations can master in meeting their common problems. They agreed that cooperation and continuing consultation between the two countries both on a bilateral basis and within NATO and CENTO were paramount.

President Bayar expressed his sincere appreciation of the admirable efforts made by President Eisenhower in order to reduce international tensions and both Presidents voiced the hope that these efforts would bear fruit for the benefit of the whole world. Particular attention was paid to the question of subversive activities in the Middle East and the situation was appraised in the light of an eventual atmosphere of *detente*.

Economic aspects of the Turkish-American relations, as well as the broader problem of the assistance to underdeveloped countries, were considered. President Bayar stressed the importance of securing a sufficient raising of the living standard of the Turkish people in order to enable Turkey to assume adequately the responsibilities which her geographic position imposes upon her. He outlined the economic progress achieved in the last ten years in Turkey and expressed appreciation for the generous assistance given by the American people to Turkey.

President Eisenhower expressed his appreciation of the economic and social goals met by the Turkish nation. He expressed confidence that the

United States will continue to support, in concert with other friends and allies, the economic development and security efforts of Turkey. He expressed his belief that such efforts would be successful.

The two Presidents recognized that improvement in the standard of living of the less developed countries is a necessary ingredient to the achievement of peace and security in the world. They expressed the view that coordinated action is desirable and that any aid extended would prove most effective when providing and receiving countries were united through a dedication to common goals.

The economic collaboration realized after the war constitutes a remarkable example in the field of economic assistance. The hope was expressed as well that European efforts in this field could be directed to the assistance of the less developed areas of the European Continent, like Turkey.

The initiative of Turkey to be an associate member of the European Common Market was also examined and the hope was expressed that such association would foster solidarity among these countries. In concluding their talk the two Presidents reiterated their dedication to the ideals enshrined in the charter of the United Nations. They expressed their determination to marshal all their efforts to the attainment of a lasting peace embracing full security and justice for all.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE, KARACHI, DECEMBER 8

Press release 851 dated December 10

On the morning of December 8, 1959, the President of Pakistan [Gen. Mohammed Ayub Khan] and the President of the United States, with advisers of both Governments, met to discuss matters of common interest.

These discussions continued at lunch and the two Presidents have had other opportunities to exchange views.

Both Presidents warmly welcomed the opportunity afforded by President Eisenhower's visit to have these talks which were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and frankness characterizing relations between the two allied nations.

They reviewed generally worldwide political questions and, in particular, problems of relations between the free world and the Sino-Soviet bloc. They were in full agreement as to the essentiality

of cooperation among members of the family of free nations in the interest of their mutual security.

They discussed relationships among the nations of the area and the urgent desirability of finding solutions to existing disputes. In this way the energies of the peoples and governments may be directed more fully toward constructive programs adding to stability and progress, and a greater degree of cooperation among them may be achieved.

They reaffirmed their satisfaction with the increasingly close cooperation between Pakistan and the United States. Relations between the countries are based upon mutual respect and friendship resting on the firm determination of both to work together for the achievement of the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

They emphasized anew the importance of CENTO and SEATO [Southeast Asia Treaty Organization] in preserving the stability and security of the areas covered by them. They reiterated the determination of the two Governments to continue strongly to support these regional collective security organizations in accordance with article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

They recognized the heavy financial burden placed upon Pakistan in its efforts to undertake substantial development projects and, at the same time, to maintain armed forces consonant with its national security.

They reviewed various elements of technical, economic and military aid which is extended to Pakistan by the United States as part of the two nations' mutual assistance which contributes to the security of both.

They reiterated their conviction that the free world's best interests require closer cooperation in order to advance economic growth and development. They reviewed with gratification the progress being made in Pakistan in this connection, and the President of the United States expressed in particular to President Ayub his admiration for the remarkable achievements in Pakistan toward the resettlement of those elements of the population which have been inadequately housed.

The President of Pakistan explained steps taken by his Government during the past year to strengthen the country. He outlined the "Basic

Democracies Plan" and progress toward a new constitution. The President of the United States stated that his Government was following Pakistan's venture with genuine interest.

The two Presidents expressed their belief that the visit had led to an even closer understanding between Pakistan and the United States, had strengthened the strong ties already existing between the two countries, and had underlined the need of continued cooperative programs between them.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE, KABUL, DECEMBER 9

Press release 848 dated December 9

The President of the United States, the Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower, has just paid a visit to Afghanistan where he met with His Majesty Mohammed Zahir Shah, King of Afghanistan, other members of the royal family and members of the Afghan Government. President Eisenhower was accompanied by Ambassador Robert Murphy, Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower, and members of the Presidential staff. President Eisenhower conveyed the warm and friendly greetings of the people of the United States to the people of Afghanistan and expressed his deep appreciation for the reception accorded him and his party.

While the President's visit was primarily an expression of good will, talks on questions of mutual interest were carried on. These talks were held in an atmosphere of cordiality. His Majesty Mohammed Zahir Shah, King of Afghanistan, explained Afghanistan's policy of independence and neutrality. Both sides agreed to work unstintingly and patiently toward the elimination of international frictions and tensions.

Note was taken of the strides that Afghanistan is making in economic development and social progress. President Eisenhower gave assurances of the American desire to continue to assist Afghanistan in its task of strengthening its economic and social structure.

Both sides also agreed that in the present day, it is imperative that international disputes be settled by peaceful means and further concurred in the need for world peace, especially to enable the energies of mankind to be channeled into the con-

structive pursuits of development and human fulfillment. They endorsed unqualifiedly the principles of the United Nations Charter as standards for international behavior.

His Majesty Mohammed Zahir Shah, King of Afghanistan, expressed high hopes for concrete results from the prospective summit meeting of President Eisenhower with other heads of government and from his forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union.

Both sides further expressed hopes that a workable and enforceable basis for disarmament can soon be found. Both sides agreed that the visit of President Eisenhower to Afghanistan had strengthened the already warm and friendly relations between Afghanistan and the United States.

Secretary Herter Leaves for Meetings at Paris

DEPARTURE STATEMENT, DECEMBER 12

Press release 854 dated December 11, for release December 12

Secretary Anderson, Secretary Gates, and I are leaving for Paris to participate in the regular semiannual NATO Ministerial Meeting. On December 18 I will meet the President in Toulon and accompany him to Paris for the heads-of-government meeting beginning the following day.

At the NATO Ministerial Meeting we will discuss the regular business of our Alliance, including the state of our defenses and means of improving them.

While there appears to have been some easing of the atmosphere of crisis recently, the Soviet Union's willingness to take concrete action toward equitable settlements of major international problems remains to be demonstrated. Certainly nothing has happened to date to justify lowering our guard.

The maintenance and further improvement of the defensive strength of the NATO Alliance continues to be of the greatest importance.

We will also discuss in NATO plans for the summit meeting with the Soviet Union. On December 19 the four Western heads of government will have the benefit of these discussions. The

NATO foreign ministers meet again on December 22 and will have an opportunity to review the discussions between the four heads of government.

The fundamental unity of purpose of the NATO Alliance, its defensive strength, and the means it provides for frank discussion among 15 free nations have served us well in the past. I am confident they will continue to do so in the future.

DELEGATION TO NATO MEETING

The Department of State announced on December 9 (press release 846) the following principal members of the U.S. delegation to the Ministerial Meeting of the North Atlantic Council at Paris, December 15 to 17 and December 22, 1959:

U.S. Representatives

Secretary of State Christian A. Herter, *chairman of the delegation*

Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson

Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates, Jr.

U.S. Permanent Representative to the North Atlantic Council and European Regional Organizations

Ambassador W. Randolph Burgess

Senior Advisers

Livingston T. Merchant, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

Andrew H. Berding, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs

Charles E. Bohlen, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State

Philip J. Farley, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for Disarmament and Atomic Energy

Amory Houghton, U.S. Ambassador to France

John N. Irwin II, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs

Foy D. Kohler, Acting Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs

John B. Macauley, Deputy Director, Defense Research and Engineering, Department of Defense

William B. Macomber, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations

Frederick E. Nolting, Jr., Alternate Permanent Representative to the North Atlantic Council and European Regional Organizations

G. Frederick Reinhardt, Counselor, Department of State

Gerard C. Smith, Assistant Secretary of State for Policy Planning

Gen. Nathan F. Twining, United States Air Force, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

Germany Sets Deadline for Filing Claims Under War Sequel Law

Press release 843 dated December 7

The Finance Ministry of the Federal Republic of Germany has announced that the final deadline for filing nonbonded claims under the General War Sequel Law is December 31, 1959.

The General War Sequel Law deals with claims of foreign creditors against the former German Reich (including the Reichsbahn, the Reichspost, the Reichsautobahnen, and the former State of Prussia) arising from capital investments expressed in reichsmarks and certain other reichsmark claims against these debtors. The law does not deal with claims arising from racial, religious, or political persecution or with claims arising out of World War II.

Detailed information concerning this law and concerning the filing of claims under it will be found in an information sheet which is available at the Securities Settlement Advisory Agency of the Federal Republic of Germany, 30 Broad St., suite 3601, New York 4, N.Y., at the German Embassy at Washington, D.C., and at all German consulates general and consulates in the United States.

ITU Elects Gerald Gross as Secretary General

The Department of State announced on December 11 (press release 853) that it had been informed by the U.S. delegation to the plenipotentiary conference of the International Telecommunication Union currently meeting at Geneva, Switzerland, of the election on December 9 of Gerald C. Gross of the United States as Secretary General of the ITU.

Claims Commission Appointment

The White House announced on December 1 that the President had on that day made the following recess appointment: Thomas W. S. Davis to be a member of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, vice Whitney Gilliland, resigned.

Secretary Herter's News Conference of December 10

Press release 850 dated December 10

Secretary Herter: I might open this meeting this morning with a very brief impression on our part with respect to the President's trip.¹ As it has developed so far I can say categorically that it has exceeded our greatest expectations very considerably from two points of view. First, the public acceptance of the President as an individual and as a symbol of this country. The turnout has been tremendous, and the genuine enthusiasm there, indicating a depth of feeling for this country, certainly must have been tremendously gratifying to the President.

The second point of view is that of his discussions with the heads of state whom he has visited. Those discussions, while they did not necessarily go into matters of detailed substance of outstanding questions between ourselves and those countries, did cover our general philosophy, our attitude toward world problems, and they have been extremely satisfactory in every instance.

We are hoping that the remainder of the trip can carry on in the very fine way in which the opening days of the trip have developed.

Q. Mr. Secretary, in that connection is there any plan to follow up these diplomatic openings that have been made in these various capitals? Mr. Murphy is leaving the Government, and there are no assistant secretaries with him. What do we propose to do to follow up these discussions with different countries?

A. Well, it depends, of course, on the nature of the discussions. Mr. Murphy is keeping us filled in very fully with respect to the discussions so that we know what is happening. In addition to that, our ambassadors have been present, I think, in every case; so we have the usual continuity that exists when an ambassador is fully informed on

¹ See p. 931.

any event within his own country. I don't think there need be any gap because Mr. Murphy is leaving, and I think the followup will continue.

NATO and Summit Meetings

Q. Mr. Secretary, you will be going to Paris shortly to attend the NATO meeting and Western summit next week. Could you tell us what problems you expect to arise in these conferences and what hopes of accomplishment you have?

A. That covers a pretty broad field. Insofar as the NATO meetings are concerned, we will be having the usual review that takes place at the ministerial conferences each year, in which there will be an exchange of views as to developments throughout the world, in regard to the NATO posture itself, consultations within NATO on problems of importance to all the members, and a review of progress in the course of the year with respect to technological changes that have taken place in the military establishment—discussions of that sort.

The matter of consultation with NATO has been one which has been developing over the years. All the NATO members are naturally very much interested in the bilateral talks that have been taking place between heads of state separately and also the prospective summit meetings, both Western and East-West.

The NATO members of course have more than idle curiosity. Certainly, insofar as the matter of our relationship with Germany and Berlin is concerned, they have a very direct interest in that the NATO members in the guarantee clause with respect to Berlin have agreed among themselves that an attack on the Allied troops in Berlin is an attack on all members of NATO, so that they themselves have a direct interest and of course have every right to be fully informed as to any plans which one might have or one might discuss with respect to the whole German situation.

In addition to that, the smaller nations of NATO sometimes feel that discussions go on at levels in which they do not participate. We have felt very strongly they should be kept fully advised of all those discussions, and I think our British and French and German allies feel the same way. The NATO meetings offer that opportunity. They offer an opportunity for review of any items in connection with the NATO programs or policies that any individual nation wishes to bring up.

There have been some difficulties in NATO, not insuperable but nonetheless difficulties, that will be discussed. We ourselves, as very stanch allies, who certainly are going to fulfill our share of the NATO commitments in full, are very much interested in the changed economic situation in Europe whereby our allies, who until recently were unable to undertake a larger share of the cost of the operation, might today in consultation with each other take a larger share of the overall burden. Those items will be discussed.

Insofar as the Western summit is concerned, there has been some preparatory work merely by way of isolating the problems that would be more fruitful for the heads of state to discuss among themselves. Those things are still being discussed, and no specific agenda has been put forward nor will it be until the meetings take place. Obviously, of course, any head of state can raise any question he wishes to in those meetings, but presumably the major part of their conversations will be to help bring together the Allied position in preparation for the East-West summit meeting.

How much will be decided in Paris I couldn't say, but inasmuch as the East-West summit meeting will not take place for at least 3 months—probably not until the end of April or sometime in there—there will undoubtedly be continuing preparatory talks and consultations prior to that meeting.

Cuba

Q. Mr. Secretary, Senator [Homer E.] Capertart came back from Latin America last week quite critical of the administration's policy in that area. He said that he felt the administration failed to act quickly to forestall the various crises that had developed in our relations with Latin America. Would you care to comment on that?

A. I am a little puzzled as to just what crises he is talking about. I presume he was talking about Cuba and Panama. In the case of Cuba I think that when the revolution took place in Cuba we were all very hopeful that it would bring to Cuba a new and badly needed regime inspired naturally by the very best interests of Cuba. I think we have been unhappy in our relationships with Cuba in that they have deteriorated.² We have tried to discuss with the Cuban Government a number of the problems that have caused that deterioration and have found that the present Cuban Government is not anxious to talk with us, so that we have had great difficulty in communication and very great difficulty in doing what we would like to be able to do in alleviating that situation.

Q. On that point, Mr. Secretary, has Ambassador [Philip W.] Bonsal made any progress at all on the compensation for expropriated American property under the agrarian reform?

A. I think he has made very little progress. I think that the standard answer that he receives is that they do not have money and hence must make compensation in terms of long-term bonds. And that has been the standard form of compensation that has been offered.

The Panamanian Situation

Q. Mr. Secretary—

A. If I might go on for a moment. With respect to the Panamanian situation, we are having conversations now with the Panamanian Government³ covering four main subjects, three of which were matters of complaint on the part of the Panamanian Government, two of these arising out of treaty interpretation.

The first has to do with the question of equal wages for equal work, in which the Panamanians felt that through various devices we had reserved for the American employees the majority of the higher paid jobs and had not given the Panamanians sufficient opportunity to share in those higher paid jobs. We have studied that situation over a period of time very carefully, and we are

² For background, see BULLETIN of Nov. 16, 1959, p. 715.

³ For background, see *ibid.*, Dec. 7, 1959, p. 827, and Dec. 14, 1959, p. 859.

making certain adjustments that I think will be very helpful. In addition to removing some of the security provisions which assured to American citizens a great many of the jobs, we have talked of apprentice training courses there for Panamanians, which would allow Panamanians to increase their skills and qualify for many of the higher paid jobs.

The second has to do with the question of the purchases by the zonal authorities of certain products. Under the treaty it says, "wherever feasible" those products should be purchased in Panama or the United States. We have, in the past, sometimes gone afield particularly on meats and have purchased for the Canal Zone outside the United States and Panama. I think that that situation is being remedied so that there will be no question; if anything, we are leaning over backward on the interpretation of the treaty there, so that we can remove that cause of complaint.

The third has to do with the selling of luxury goods in the PX stores. And there we are re-examining the whole list of things that PX's sell so as to avoid as far as possible direct competition with Panamanian merchants.

The fourth subject is one that we raised ourselves. We are projecting a very large housing development for Panamanian employees who work in the zone, but the housing development would be outside or on the outskirts of the city of Panamá itself. We haven't, as yet, concluded the financing arrangements for this, but it ought to be a very large, low-cost, individual-house development, whereby Panamanians over a period of years could become the owners of their own homes in this new development.

Those discussions, I think, are going reasonably satisfactorily. The flag issue, of course, is still an issue. There we are considering with considerable sympathy the question of whether or how to raise the flag in the Canal Zone. It is still a matter of discussion and study here in the Department and in the Department of the Army, where, of course, the authority for the Canal Zone rests.

Q. Mr. Secretary, you said earlier that the Allies now are able to take a larger share of responsibility in NATO. Is there going to be a specific United States proposal at Paris on shifting some of this responsibility in terms of financing our troops or in the aid to underdeveloped countries?

A. No, I doubt if it would come in terms of specific dollars-and-cents proposals. It is possible that we shall propose a method by which this matter in consultation can be studied at once by the NATO countries.

Q. Mr. Secretary, on this apprentice training program in Panama, Army officials said last week there are 7 Panamanians in this apprentice program at present in the Canal Government and the intention was to raise this to 20 places. Do you understand that that is all it is, or is it more extensive than that?

A. I think it will be more extensive than that.

Removal of Army Forces From Iceland

Q. Mr. Secretary, is there any effect on the adequacy of the NATO defense system due to the removal of Army forces from Iceland, and was this matter consulted about with the State Department and with NATO?

A. These troops are not part of the NATO setup at all. They are not part of the NATO commitment. In 1951 we made a separate agreement with Iceland with regard to the defense of Iceland, and the withdrawal of this particular combat unit is merely a redeployment or a reassessment of what is essential or desirable from the point of view of the defense of Iceland. This is a matter that has been under consideration for a long period of time, having in mind the maintaining of our responsibilities in the defense of Iceland.

Q. Mr. Secretary, President Eisenhower said he will keep very much in mind a visit to Latin America. Could you indicate for us some of the problems involved in timing such a trip and how extensive it might be if it finally is decided upon?

A. I think I would rather not speculate on that at this time. I know that the matter is very much in the President's mind.

Q. Mr. Secretary, the President has announced that Prime Minister Kishi is coming next month to this country.⁴ Does that mean that all the issues regarding the mutual defense treaty and the administrative agreement have been settled now, or are they still pending?

⁴ *Ibid.*, Dec. 21, 1959, p. 907.

A. No. They have not all been settled. We have made a great deal of progress. We are very far along. There are a few still remaining unsettled, but we have every expectation that they will be settled before that time, and so we have every hope that Mr. Kishi will come here—I think it's around the 20th of January—for the signing of the agreement.

Q. On that point, Mr. Secretary, are the unsettled points—do they concern only the administrative agreement? Isn't the security treaty practically agreed?

A. I think I would rather not go into the details of the unsettled points now. I am hoping that they will not prove to be major in any respect and that we will be able to get them adjusted in the very near future. I may add that we consider this treaty of very great importance. I tried to emphasize that at the last conference.⁵ It's an indication of our continuing wish in the free world to maintain our agreements with our various friends, and this, of course, is a new look at our relationship with the Japanese from the point of view of two equals and friends making a treaty together.

Q. Mr. Secretary, regarding the Cuban question, would the State Department recommend that the Congress, in the reconsideration of the sugar quotas, perhaps take punitive action against the Castro government to bring them into line?

A. Well, I would not discuss "punitive action" at the present time. The whole question of the drawing of the new sugar agreement, which lapses this year, is going to pose a great many problems. There are a great many claimants for a larger share in the quota, and this undoubtedly will be something that has got to be threshed out between the administration and the Congress and I'd rather not speculate on the way in which it will go at the present time.

Question of U.S. Support for "Outer Seven"

Q. Mr. Secretary, when the trade agreement of the Outer Seven⁶ comes before GATT, will the United States support it?

A. I am not quite certain that I agree with your original premise that it will necessarily come before GATT. We, as you know, have been strongly in favor of the Six.⁷ We have certainly not done

anything to discourage the Seven. We feel that, if they should turn into rival organizations, it might be a serious thing in Europe. This is a matter that Mr. Dillon is now in Europe discussing with the leaders.⁸ I will be meeting with him on Sunday, and I think it would be inappropriate for me to make any general comments on it now until I have had a chance to consult with him.

Q. Mr. Secretary, what position does the United States take on a pending World Bank loan of \$56 million to the United Arab Republic to expand the Suez Canal at a time when there is an unresolved blockade issue involving Israeli shipping?

A. Well, that is an issue, as you probably know, that has been discussed with Israeli leaders and diplomats here in this country. I think that this is an answer that Mr. Black⁹ should himself probably give. As far as I know, the matter has not yet been voted on by the Board, and I don't know when it's going to come up before the Board. But, in general, we have taken the position that the Bank was essentially an economic medium and not a political medium, and that the less it used its facilities for diplomatic pressures, the greater its utility would be, and that the question of diplomatic pressures is something that governments ought to engage in and not the Bank.

Q. Mr. Secretary, in discussing with the NATO countries the parts of NATO which they could spend more money on, and perhaps we less, what are you thinking of specifically in this? You mentioned that you probably won't get down to dollars and cents with them, but could you give some indication as to just where this could be?

A. Well, there are a great many areas that one could discuss. Take the question of the division of costs on the whole infrastructure. I am merely

⁵ For transcript of the Secretary's news conference of Nov. 24, see *ibid.*, Dec. 14, 1959, p. 860.

⁶ The term "Outer Seven" refers to Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom, which have agreed to establish the European Free Trade Association.

⁷ The six members of the European Economic Community [Common Market] are Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.

⁸ For an announcement of Under Secretary Dillon's itinerary, see *BULLETIN* of Dec. 14, 1959, p. 862.

⁹ Eugene R. Black, President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

using that as an illustration, and I am not saying that that should necessarily be the one that should be discussed. We don't want to be dogmatic about this. We want to do this in consultation with our allies, all of whom, I think, recognize the appropriateness of the position that we are taking.

Q. Thank you, sir.

A. Merry Christmas to you.

Q. Merry Christmas to you.

Regulations on Allowances to Certain U.S. Personnel Abroad

White House press release dated November 27

WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCEMENT

The President on November 27 issued an Executive order providing regulations and delegations of authority to prescribe further regulations governing the payment of certain allowances and benefits to teachers, certain school officers, and other employees of the Dependents Schools of the Department of Defense in foreign countries and to personnel of the Veterans' Administration who are U.S. citizens and are assigned to the Veterans' Administration office in the Republic of the Philippines.

The payment of certain allowances and benefits to these groups was authorized in two acts recently passed: Public Law 86-91, the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act, and Public Law 86-116, which provides for Veterans' Administration U.S. citizen employees in the Republic of the Philippines many of the benefits currently authorized for employees of the Foreign Service.

The new system for personnel administration for employees of the Dependents Schools of the Department of Defense in foreign areas was proposed in legislation prepared by the administration and passed in the recent session of the Congress. It is comparable to the type of system found in the majority of the public primary and secondary school jurisdictions in the United States and in the District of Columbia. The allowances and benefits provided for teaching personnel under the new system are the same as those author-

ized for other Department of Defense civilian personnel in foreign areas.

To provide uniformity of treatment among Federal employees, the current authority of the Secretary of State to regulate payment of allowances and benefits is extended by this order to the new authorizations.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 10853¹

DELEGATING THE AUTHORITY OF THE PRESIDENT WITH RESPECT TO VARIOUS ALLOWANCES TO CERTAIN GOV- ERNMENT PERSONNEL ON FOREIGN DUTY

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 7(a) and 8(a) of the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act (73 Stat. 216) and by section 235(a) of title 38 of the United States Code, and as President of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. The regulations contained in Executive Order No. 10000 of September 16, 1948, as now or hereafter amended, which govern the payment of additional compensation in foreign areas (referred to as foreign post differential) shall govern the payment of the additional compensation authorized by section 8(a)(2) of the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act of 1959, subject to the provisions of section 8(b) of that act (73 Stat. 216).

SEC. 2. Paragraph 1 of Executive Order No. 10011 of October 22, 1948, as amended, is hereby further amended by adding the following subsections (e) and (f) at the end thereof:

"(e) The authority vested in the President by section 7(a) of the Defense Department Overseas Teachers Pay and Personnel Practices Act (73 Stat. 216) to prescribe regulations relating to quarters, quarters allowance, and storage, and the authority vested in the President by section 8(a)(1) of that act to prescribe regulations relating to cost-of-living allowances.

"(f) The authority vested in the President by section 235(a) of title 38 of the United States Code to prescribe rules and regulations with respect to allowances and benefits similar to those provided by those sections of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 designated in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (5), (6), and (8) of section 235(a)."

SEC. 3. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized to exercise the authority vested in the President by section 235(a) of title 38 of the United States Code to prescribe rules and regulations with respect to allowances and benefits similar to those provided by those sections of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 designated in paragraphs (4) and (7) of section 235(a).

SEC. 4. The rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of State or the Administrator of Veterans'

¹ 24 Fed. Reg. 9565.

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Affairs pursuant to section 2 or section 3 of this order shall become effective on such dates as those officials shall, respectively, determine, but not in any case earlier than July 28, 1959.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 27, 1959.

Application of Aviation Act Extended

White House press release dated November 27

WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCEMENT

President Eisenhower on November 27 signed an Executive order extending the application of titles III and XII of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to areas outside the United States in which the Federal Government has appropriate jurisdiction or control under international treaty or agreement.

Title III empowers the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency to prescribe air-traffic rules with respect to the use of the navigable airspace. Title XII authorizes him to establish security provisions permitting the maximum use of the airspace by civil aircraft consistent with national security. However, section 1202 under title XII only contains specific authority to establish security zones and operating rules with respect to the "airspace of the United States."

Presidential action was taken under authority of section 1110 of the act, which permits the President to extend the geographical application of the act to areas which he deems necessary in the national interest.

Under the new Presidential authority the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency may establish security zones or areas in the airspace outside of the United States when he determines, in consultation with the Secretaries of State and Defense, that such action would be in the national interest and would not conflict with U.S. foreign relations policies or with national defense requirements. He may also adopt, extend, or modify the Nation's presently designated security zones and security operating rules applicable to such areas.

In addition he is empowered to restrict the

flight of civil aircraft which he cannot identify and control within such zones or areas. The filing of flight plans and the making of position reports are mandatory for aircraft flying into or within these security zones.

A security zone is an airspace area of defined dimensions within which the ready identification, location, and control of U.S. and foreign aircraft are required in the interest of national security. The FAA sets forth operating rules for the security control of air traffic operating within those areas. With certain exceptions, most of the security zones extend outward over the high seas surrounding the continental United States, Hawaii, and Guam, thereby increasing perimeter defense capabilities.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 10854¹

EXTENSION OF THE APPLICATION OF THE FEDERAL AVIATION ACT OF 1958

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 1110 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 800; 49 U.S.C. 1510), and as President of the United States, and having determined that such action would be in the national interest, I hereby order as follows:

The application of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 731; 49 U.S.C. 1301 *et seq.*), to the extent necessary to permit the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency to accomplish the purposes and objectives of Titles III and XII thereof (49 U.S.C. 1341-1355 and 1521-1523), is hereby extended to those areas of land or water outside the United States and the overlying airspace thereof over or in which the Federal Government of the United States, under international treaty, agreement or other lawful arrangement, has appropriate jurisdiction or control: *Provided*, that the Administrator, prior to taking any action under the authority hereby conferred, shall first consult with the Secretary of State on matters affecting foreign relations, and with the Secretary of Defense on matters affecting national-defense interests, and shall not take any action which the Secretary of State determines to be in conflict with any international treaty or agreement to which the United States is a party, or to be inconsistent with the successful conduct of the foreign relations of the United States, or which the Secretary of Defense determines to be inconsistent with the requirements of national defense.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 27, 1959.

¹ 24 Fed. Reg. 9565.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

U.N. General Assembly To Continue Efforts on Hungary

*Statement by Henry Cabot Lodge
U.S. Representative to the General Assembly¹*

No delegation here regrets more profoundly than the United States the tragic circumstances which oblige the General Assembly to consider once again the question of Hungary.

Last year in its resolution on this subject² the General Assembly declared that the United Nations would continue to concern itself with this situation because the Government of the Soviet Union and the present authorities in Hungary were disregarding the Assembly's resolutions on Hungary. The Assembly decided to appoint Sir Leslie Munro as its Special Representative for the purpose of reporting on how the Assembly's resolutions were being carried out.

The report of the Special Representative³ is now before us. It is a thorough and a sobering document. It includes this statement:

In the course of the past year, no evidence has been forthcoming of any basic change in the Hungarian situation which would warrant relaxation by the United Nations of its continued attention to the problem.

There have been hopeful developments on the international scene since the 13th General Assembly—developments in which the United States played a part and which we welcome. But the report of the United Nations Special Representative on Hungary brings home to us a hard and bitter fact: that on one of the important sources of tension in the world—and that is the injustice done to Hungary—the past year has brought no progress whatever.

¹ Made in plenary session on Dec. 8 (U.S. delegation press release 3338).

² U.N. doc. A/RES/1312 (XIII); for text, see BULLETIN of Jan. 12, 1959, p. 62.

³ U.N. doc. A/4304.

Soviets Turning Truth Upside Down

The delegate of the Soviet Union has charged that to debate the question of Hungary this year will interfere with the relaxation of international tension and would be contrary to what he called "the spirit of Camp David."⁴ I dealt with this point in the General Committee,⁵ but Mr. [V. V.] Kuznetsov raised it here again on November 25: "Every unbiased person will understand," said Mr. Kuznetsov, "that any attempt to interfere rudely in the domestic affairs of a sovereign state with a view to establishing an antipeople's regime there by violence cannot but be at variance with and contrary to the spirit of Camp David."

Mr. President, the United States can accept every word of that sentence. If the spirit of Camp David is a spirit of promoting peace, then surely the country which continues "to interfere . . . in the domestic affairs of a sovereign state"—namely Hungary—"with a view to establishing an antipeople's regime there by violence" is acting contrary to that peaceful spirit. The United Nations long ago, as a result of an impartial investigation and by an overwhelming vote, found that it was the Soviet Union which had interfered in the domestic affairs of Hungary and had imposed a regime there by armed force. Not surprisingly, that regime is so unpopular that the term "antipeople's" could have been literally invented to describe it. This is proved by the fact that it has

⁴ For text of a communique released on Sept. 27 at the conclusion of talks between President Eisenhower and Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev at Camp David, Md., see BULLETIN of Oct. 12, 1959, p. 499.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Dec. 14, 1959, p. 875.

never dared to test its popularity in a really free election.

And yet we who wish the United Nations to continue its concern with the question of Hungary are accused by the Soviet representatives here of "prosecuting the cold war." That really is turning the truth upside down and inside out. It is like saying that it is quite consistent with the United Nations Charter for a large nation to force injustice upon a small nation but that it is wrong for the United Nations to talk about it.

But that is not what the charter says, and that is not what was said at Camp David. Indeed nothing was said at Camp David which would require us to ignore or condone the situation which still exists in Hungary.

No one in this hall would be more relieved than we of the United States if the report of the Special Representative had been positive rather than negative and if our debate could have taken place in an atmosphere of cooperation. The fact that this is not the case is the fault of the Soviet Union and of the present Hungarian regime. They have thus imposed upon us a duty which we cannot shirk.

Origin of Hungarian Situation

Now, Mr. President, before we come to the situation which now exists in Hungary let us recall briefly the essential facts about its origin in the events of October and November 1956. For this we do not have to rely on the Soviet and Hungarian authorities, whose version the United Nations Special Representative correctly calls "fanciful." The General Assembly took the trouble to find out the facts when it created the Special Committee on the Problem of Hungary. On September 14, 1957, the Assembly, after receiving the detailed and authoritative report of that committee,⁶ adopted a resolution⁷ among whose findings were these:

that

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in violation of

⁶U.N. doc. A/3592; available as supplement 18 to the *Official Records of the Eleventh Session of the General Assembly*, International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N.Y.; price \$2.00. For text of final chapter of the report, see BULLETIN of July 8, 1957, p. 62.

⁷U.N. doc. A/RES/1133 (XI); for background and text of resolution, see *ibid.*, Sept. 30, 1957, p. 515.

the charter of the United Nations, has deprived Hungary of its liberty and political independence and the Hungarian people of the exercise of their fundamental human rights;

that

The present Hungarian régime has been imposed on the Hungarian people by the armed intervention of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

that

The present authorities in Hungary have violated the human rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Treaty of Peace with Hungary.

These, Mr. President, were among the acts which the General Assembly in that same resolution condemned by a vote of 60 to 10.

Repeatedly, in that resolution and in others before and since, the General Assembly has expressed its desire that Hungary may regain her independence and the Hungarian people may again enjoy the liberties for which they fought so heroically. To that end the General Assembly has repeatedly called on the Soviet Union and the Hungarian authorities to cease their violations of the charter. But they have persisted in their violations.

Repeatedly, also, the General Assembly has called upon the Soviet Union to cooperate with its appointed representatives—first with the Secretary-General, then with the five distinguished members of the Special Committee, then with Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand, and then with Sir Leslie Munro. In every case they have refused and have denounced these representatives of the Assembly in terms which were actually abusive. By their refusals the Soviet and Hungarian authorities have denied themselves the opportunity to prove whatever truth lay in their own assertions. The world can hardly be blamed for not believing what they say.

Repeatedly, also, we have called attention here to acts of repression and persecution against Hungarians who were involved in the 1956 national uprising—acts committed despite promises of amnesty and leniency. In spite of repeated appeals by the General Assembly for an end to the repression, the world was grieved again in 1958 by the news of the secret executions of Prime Minister Imre Nagy and General [Pal] Malter and their companions. The United Nations Special Committee further recorded, on the basis of official Hungarian Communist sources, the names of 30 individuals put to death and 110 imprisoned for so-

called "counterrevolutionary crimes" between June 1957 and June 1958. As recently as December 1958 the General Assembly called upon the Soviet Union and the Hungarian regime "to desist from repressive measures against the Hungarian people."

Yet always the claim from Moscow and Budapest was either that the reports were untrue or, if they could not be denied, that this was an internal matter and therefore none of our business in the United Nations.

Events of the Past Year

Now, Mr. President, against that background let us review in more detail the events of the past year. To begin with, the Soviet army of occupation remains in Hungary. Sir Leslie Munro pointed out in his report:

Soviet forces have remained in the country, contrary to the requests of the General Assembly for their withdrawal.

This statement of fact was confirmed by the head of the Hungarian Communist Party, Janos Kadar, on November 30. He said that,

... certain reactionary elements pinned their hopes on the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary. These troops are stationed in Hungary, not for domestic political reasons, but solely for reasons connected with yet unsolved international questions.

So the question presents itself: What "unsolved international question" requires the presence of Soviet troops in Hungary? Hungary has common frontiers with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Austria. Mr. Kadar does not complain of any danger to his country from the Soviet Union, from Czechoslovakia, or from Rumania. As to Yugoslavia, he himself said on November 30 that Hungarian relations with Yugoslavia had returned to normal.

By process of elimination we therefore come to Austria, a country which is neutral and unarmed. Certainly nobody will claim that Austria is such a threat to Hungary or to peace and security in central Europe as to require at least 50,000 Soviet soldiers to stand guard in Hungary. The idea is absurd on its face. We must look elsewhere for the true explanation.

Now Mr. Kadar offered a vague sort of explanation when he spoke ominously about "certain reactionary elements" which, as he put it, "pinned

their hopes on the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary." We have heard that sort of talk many times. It reminds us of the charge which was made at the time of the national uprising in 1956, that that patriotic movement by virtually the whole Hungarian people was somehow instigated and directed by the United States. Mr. Kuznetsov followed that version when he said here on November 25 that "counterrevolutionary elements," to use his phrase—as though the Communist revolution was the last revolution ever to come—were to blame for the events of 1956 and that the plotters were "supported from the outside" and that the Soviet forces intervened "at the request of the Hungarian government."

Mr. President, that fictitious version of history was repudiated long ago by the General Assembly. The truth is that the Hungarian freedom fighters were the true revolutionaries; the Communist agents were the true tools of reaction. Let's call things by their proper names. Indeed, neither the Soviet Union nor its Hungarian associates insist on the old version any more. If we examine what they now say, we may find some clues to the real reason why Soviet troops are in Hungary today.

There were some noteworthy moments of candor at the recent Communist meeting in Budapest. Neither Mr. Khrushchev nor Mr. Kadar, both of whom spoke there, was satisfied any more simply to blame the "Fascists" and "Horthyites" for the uprising of 1956—which always was an absurd claim, because there were neither Fascists nor Horthyites in the Imre Nagy government which was overthrown by Soviet troops. Instead they have shifted the principal blame to [Matyas] Rakosi, who had been the Communist ruler of Hungary for years before 1956 and had made himself thoroughly hated by all segments of the Hungarian people.

But now the world is asked to believe that the evil Rakosi days are over and that all has changed for better in Hungary. We are even told that the Hungarian elections prove this. But the fact that 98.6 percent of the Hungarian electorate went to the polls in 1958 and voted "yes" for the only list of candidates on the ballot—in a country where there is no free press and no right of free opposition, and all power is concentrated in the hands of the Communist Party—cannot prove anything except the devotion of the regime to a thoroughly empty and meaningless ritual.

Some Clues to the Present State of Affairs

If we really want clues to the present state of affairs in Hungary, we can find them in other official admissions of the Hungarian Communist leadership. They have admitted that Communist Party membership is only about half of what it was before the events of 1956 and that "several hundreds of thousands of well-meaning, sympathizing, but not sufficiently stanch former party members stay outside of the party."

They admit that "an important part of the intellectuals, many scientists and scholars, have not yet adopted the Marxist-Leninist principles," and Mr. Kadar went so far as to warn these intellectuals that they could no longer remain aloof "because the people expect them to give clear answers, mostly in their works, on which side they stand in the class struggle." Such, Mr. President, is the fate of the creative mind in Hungary today.

Then the Communist leadership also admits that the farmers do not take to the program of collective farms, and Mr. Kadar suggested that they must be "guided" into the right path by what he called "strength of persuasion," a phrase which, coming from the chief of a police state, is an ugly phrase indeed.

Mr. President, that is a true picture of the situation in Hungary today. Neither the former Communist Party members nor the intellectuals nor the farmers have rallied to this Soviet-imposed regime. Mr. Khrushchev said of Rakosi that he "became estranged from the masses" and that he "began to order the masses about." But it is perfectly clear that the present regime in Hungary is every bit as "estranged from the masses" as was that of Rakosi and every bit as dependent on foreign troops to maintain its grip.

And there we have the only true and plausible reason for the presence of Soviet troops in Hungary today. It does indeed stem, as Mr. Kadar said, from an "unsolved international question"—namely, how to make the Hungarian people accept a regime which was imposed from the outside and which they thoroughly hate. That's the unsolved international question. That question is not only unsolved; it is absolutely insoluble as long as it is approached in this way.

The United States hopes, as surely as many other nations hope, that as a result of the encouraging developments which have recently taken place in international relations the Soviet Union will

eventually recognize that it is to its own advantage to eliminate an important source of tension by complying with the United Nations resolutions on Hungary. These resolutions are designed solely to enable the Hungarian people to enjoy their fundamental human rights and to attain real national independence.

Until that day comes, Mr. President, the Soviet Union will remain responsible for the injustices which are visited on the Hungarian people.

The General Assembly is already familiar with most of these injustices. We have examined before in this forum the denial of a multiparty system, the refusal to permit free elections, the suppression of the workingman's right to strike, the suppression of facts about Soviet economic exploitation in Hungary, the denial of literary and artistic freedom and of all freedom of expression, and the encroachments on freedom of religion. All of this is in contrast with the liberal promises the Kadar regime made in 1956 and early 1957, when it was trying to get the confidence of the people—promises which were, without one single exception, broken.

Continuing Reprisals

Mr. President, as distressing as the facts which I have just related are, there are unfortunately grounds for even more serious concern. I refer to the evidence presented in Sir Leslie Munro's report that reprisals against individuals who participated in the 1956 revolution are still continuing. In the past year, in spite of repeated promises that there would be no more reprisals, the roll of political executions and imprisonments has grown steadily longer.

It is well to recall the promises which were made to the Hungarian people and to the world on this score. On the very day Prime Minister Imre Nagy was deposed—that is, on November 4, 1956—while Soviet troops were shooting down freedom fighters in Budapest, the new Soviet-installed regime issued an appeal to the people in which it said: "The Government will not tolerate the persecution of workers under any pretext for having taken part in the most recent events." That is what they said.

Then on November 26, 3 weeks later, Mr. Kadar said in a radio broadcast:

I repeatedly and unequivocally declare that we will

24-Nation Resolution on Hungary¹

The General Assembly.

Having considered the report of the United Nations Representative on Hungary, Sir Leslie Munro, who was appointed by General Assembly resolution 1312 (XIII) of 12 December 1958 for the purpose of reporting to Member States or to the General Assembly on significant developments relating to the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly on Hungary.

1. *Deplores* the continued disregard by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the present Hungarian régime of the General Assembly resolutions dealing with the situation in Hungary;

2. *Calls upon* the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the present authorities in Hungary to co-operate with the United Nations Representative on Hungary;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Representative on Hungary to continue his efforts.

¹ U.N. doc. A/RES/1454 (XIV) (A/L. 273); adopted in plenary session on Dec. 9 by a vote of 53 to 10 (Soviet bloc and Yugoslavia), with 17 abstentions (Afghanistan, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, the United Arab Republic, and Yemen). Haiti and Morocco were absent.

adhere to, and make everyone adhere to, the solemn promise made in our government's appeal of November 4, that no worker will come to harm as a result of his participation in the mass movement which began on October 23.

In the face of those promises Imre Nagy and many others were put to death and thousands were imprisoned.

Then, beginning a year ago, we heard more assurances—some of them right here in this very building.

First, there was Mr. [Endre] Sik, the Foreign Minister, who told us here on November 22, 1958, that court proceedings against the revolutionaries "have been wound up and terminated."

Then Mr. Sik's deputy, Mr. [Janos] Peter, came before the Assembly on December 12, 1958, and said: "All these investigations and procedures were completed a long time ago."

Then the Prime Minister, Mr. [Ferenc] Muenich, said in Budapest last February 18 that the judicial authorities "had completed the investi-

gation of counterrevolutionary crimes and the calling to account of counterrevolutionaries."

Then Mr. [Ferenc] Nezval, who bears the title of Minister of Justice in the Hungarian régime, said on February 27: "The courts have completely finished the trials of counterrevolutionary cases."

Now let's see how much these assurances were worth.

Beginning in April of this year reports began to circulate that 35 young people had been secretly tried in Ujpest, an industrial suburb of Budapest, for having taken part in the revolution. It was rumored that 10 were sentenced to death and that the rest had received lengthy prison sentences. Later, in the face of official denials, there were reports that eight of the death sentences had been confirmed and carried out.

Finally, on October 17, after months of silence, the Hungarian authorities admitted that the executions ordered as a result of the secret trials at Ujpest had been carried out. The admission was made by Laszlo Gyaros, who is described as a Hungarian government spokesman, in response to questions by a foreign newspaper reporter. Mr. Gyaros also confirmed the fact—and it is an important and highly damaging fact—that these trials had resulted from activities of the defendants during the national revolution of 1956.

Reports are still coming out of Hungary that even more acts of vengeance are impending. One such report gives the names and birth dates of 31 Hungarians between the ages of 20 and 25 who are said to have been put to death in Hungary between June 15 and September 1, 1959. That is just a little while ago.

Mr. President, it is clear that no segment of the Hungarian people—writers, workers, artists, or farmers—have escaped the repressive measures. Sir Leslie Munro has reminded us in his report that some of the great names in Hungarian literature, including Tibor Dery, Gyula Hay, Domonkos Kosary, Joszef Galy, and Gyula Obersovsky, are serving prison sentences ranging from 6 years to life imprisonment.

On April 12, 1959, the Czechoslovak Communist newspaper *Rude Pravo* stated that Sandor Racz and Sandor Bali, both of whom had been prominent in the Budapest Central Workers' Council set up by the revolutionaries in 1956, had been sentenced to life imprisonment and to 12 years' imprisonment respectively. It is hard to believe that

this was not also an act of vengeance for their part in the events of 1956.

That is the record, up to the present time, of reprisals for what took place in Hungary in 1956—insofar as secrecy in that country makes it possible to compile a record at all.

Hungary Becoming a House Without Windows

As to the future, we see little reason for confidence, that is, in the short future. On November 30 Mr. Kadar said ominously that the Hungarian people, whose representative he claims to be, "still have a score to settle with the counterrevolutionaries."

To be sure, the Hungarian authorities still deny the truth of some of the reports which the world has received. Mr. Kadar denounced them recently as "vile and dastardly provocations." But world opinion is not going to be satisfied with such denials in the face of all the evidence.

If the Hungarian authorities want to make themselves believed by world opinion, there are a number of steps they could have taken long ago, and could still take, which would certainly be effective.

The most modest step would be to admit to Hungary the Representative of the United Nations and to give him full freedom to learn the facts. This course is still open to the Hungarian authorities. If they have been maligned, as they assert, they could by this one means clear their good name and clear it for good.

Then they could long ago have proved their assertion that Hungary is a sovereign state by requesting, as they claim the right to do, the withdrawal of Soviet troops. But after 3 years that long-promised withdrawal has still not taken place. The belief naturally exists, therefore, that the Hungarian authorities want to keep the Soviet garrison to guard them against the people whom they oppress.

Another way to establish the truth would be to lift the Iron Curtain which cuts off the Hungarian people from the outside world. Immediately after the revolution of 1956 was crushed the Western borders of Hungary were sealed by Soviet troops, who shot down many of the Hungarians then trying to escape from the country. Later this duty was handed over to reconstituted Hungarian border guard units. Since then the regime has spent

large sums on what it hoped would be an escape-proof barrier. For 360 miles along Hungary's borders with Austria and Yugoslavia it has built a mile-wide belt of barbed wire, minefields, watchtowers, searchlights, and armed patrols.

Last August 20 the Prime Minister, Mr. Kadar, confirmed the strengthening of this barrier in these words:

Recently there have been again many articles in the press of certain capitalist countries that we have reinforced our frontier deficiencies and that there are barbed wire barriers on the frontier What we say is this: We have strengthened our frontier defenses in the light of the 1956 experiences, and we shall keep the frontier strong for some time more.

By this means the Hungarian authorities have reduced the flow of refugees into Austria to a trickle.

But that is not the only result of the Iron Curtain surrounding Hungary. The border patrols, the secret police, and the rigid censorship have cast doubt on all the claims of the Hungarian authorities. They leave the world in doubt as to the fate of countless Hungarians whose crime was having resisted the subjugation of their country by Soviet armed forces. They are converting Hungary into an enormous house without windows. No wonder their credibility has fallen so low.

24-Nation Draft Resolution

Mr. President, it is clear from this review of events that there is every reason for the United Nations to continue its concern for the Hungarian question. To that end the United States has joined with 23 other member states in submitting a draft resolution which is now before the Assembly.³

This resolution is simple and comprehensive. It acknowledges the report of the United Nations Special Representative, Sir Leslie Munro, a report which records the continued persecutions, the continued presence of Soviet troops in Hungary, and the continued defiance of the United Nations by the Soviet and Hungarian authorities.

Then the resolution deplores the continued disregard by the Soviet Union and the present Hungarian regime of the General Assembly's resolutions dealing with the situation in Hungary. If these resolutions had been lived up to, Hungary

³ U.N. doc. A/L. 273.

today would be a truly independent country and its people would be enjoying the freedom for which they fought so bravely.

Next the resolution calls upon the Soviet Union and the present authorities in Hungary to cooperate with the United Nations Representative. They can cooperate with him by admitting him to Hungary and by helping him in his task "of reporting to Member States or to the General Assembly on significant developments relating to the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly on Hungary." That is the task which we gave to our Representative—and I stress the words "developments relating to the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly on Hungary."

Finally, the resolution requests the United Nations Representative on Hungary to continue his efforts.

Behind these words about procedure, Mr. President, this resolution carries in words of stark simplicity a straightforward message.

To the Soviet Union and to the authorities in Hungary it says: Obey the charter and restore the independence and liberty of Hungary, and—with particular urgency—stop persecuting and executing Hungarians for what happened in 1956.

And to the brave and suffering people of Hungary this resolution says: You are not forgotten.

Peace and Justice Inseparable

Mr. President, I am reaching my conclusion. And I would like to do so by citing words that were uttered over a century ago by a man whose name in Hungary is a synonym for liberty, Louis Kossuth, and he said this:

I am a man of peace. God knows how I love peace; but I hope that I shall never be such a coward as to mistake oppression for peace.

Mr. President, Kossuth set a good example for us here in the United Nations. There is oppression today in Hungary—foreign oppression, introduced by foreign violence against the most fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter. That oppression is not peace; indeed, it was imposed by war. Let us not mistake it for peace, whatever disguises may be put upon it or whatever secrecy may surround it.

The charter enjoins us all to settle our international disputes by peaceful means—and surely

we are using peaceful means here this morning. It also enjoins us to settle those disputes "in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered."

Thus the charter recognizes, as Kossuth recognized long ago, that peace and justice are inseparable. That is a hard truth, but nothing is to be gained by running away from it. Let us face that truth as steadfastly in our time as Kossuth did in his time. If we do, we will thereby increase the hope that Hungary, by peaceful means and in God's good time, will one day again be free.

The Policy of Apartheid in South Africa

*Statement by Harold Riegelman
U.S. Representative to the General Assembly¹*

The distinguished representatives who have spoken here have pointed out that this is the eighth year that the matter of the policy of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa will have been discussed in this world forum. We hope that the consideration of this question will continue to be conducted with an appreciation of its complexities, its short-term obstacles, and long-range prospects.

Our joint pledges under the charter of the United Nations involve some obligations which are ideals toward which we must strive, rather than standards which can be immediately attained. The founding delegations that met at San Francisco did not represent perfect societies, and I doubt if any of us here today would presume seriously to claim he represents such a society. It was basically the realization that there was much imperfection in the world, a realization rendered agonizingly acute in the holocaust of the Second World War, that led mankind to band together in a passionate effort to bring order out of chaos, freedom out of tyranny, and a better life for all. It is this aim which inspires men today to seek solutions in moderation rather than extremes, in reason rather than emotion, in persuasion rather than coercion.

¹ Made in the Special Political Committee on Nov. 2 (U.S. delegation press release 3276).

In the field of human rights, progress has been uneven. Some nations have had centuries of experience in dealing with various sociological problems posed by differences in race, language, or religion. Some nations have had little such experience. Some nations earnestly seek to advance and conserve human rights, which add greatly to national strength and to international harmony. Other nations do not appear responsive to that appeal. Let us not forget that hundreds of millions of people in large and powerful nations are denied the human rights and fundamental freedoms contemplated by the charter.

I suggest that in expressing the desire to see this situation remedied we be mindful of the fact that most communities face one or more facets of the same problem. Article 56 of the charter contains a mutual pledge to work for the observance of certain basic rights and freedoms for all peoples regardless of race, sex, language, or religion. Within the scope of this challenge is this situation, now under discussion, which relates to one of the members of the United Nations. There are some who maintain that systematic infractions of universally recognized human rights are exclusively the domestic concern of the individual members of the United Nations and are not the concern of the U.N. Of course, as specified by article 2, paragraph 7, of the charter, each member rightly reserves to itself the regulation of its own internal affairs. There could be little genuine progress otherwise, for many broad problems of this world take widely varying forms indigenous to the countries where they appear and do not lend themselves to solution by pat and universally applicable formulae. The problems related to human rights, however, are universal, in that their continued existence is properly of increasing interest to us all. Since they normally arise within the borders of a nation, they are in one sense internal affairs. But article 56 and other articles and actions of the United Nations also stamp them indelibly and rightly as matters of great international impact and effect. This, in our opinion, justifies this discussion and places upon every member state the duty of acknowledging the propriety of United Nations concern and of responding to its appeals even if it is reluctant to comply with those appeals.

On its part, the United States of America approaches the question now before this commit-

tee with humility. We sincerely hope that all member states, as they discuss this issue, will objectively look over their own shoulders. In a number of nations affronts to the dignity of the individual are condoned or even practiced by the governments. There are instances, far away from South Africa, where peoples of certain races or nationalities are confined by government order to certain areas, or where groups are transported en masse from one area to another, and where certain naturally homogeneous elements are scattered far and wide in attempts to eradicate groups considered dangerous to monolithic totalitarianism. Currently the most glaring example of violation of human rights occurs on the high tablelands of Tibet, where a ruthless and systematic attempt is being made by the Chinese Communists to destroy an ancient religion and culture.

I have urged each of us as we speak to this item on our agenda to look over his own shoulder. My country has been doing this for many decades. While we cannot be content with the gains we have made, we are, I believe with good reason, satisfied that we are moving in a forward direction. In recent years our progress has been markedly accelerated. Measurable gains toward real equality of opportunity of all our citizens, representing as they do a multitude of different backgrounds, have been accomplished at Federal and State levels in employment, housing, and, as the last UNESCO report indicated, education.

Naturally, significant steps toward acceptance of the brotherhood of man always involve adjustments, and they sometimes face obstacles which, though surmountable, are difficult. We have never attempted to hide our difficulties in this area from the rest of the world. The process which commenced with the abolition of slavery in the United States of America less than a century ago is admittedly not completed. It is pertinent in this connection, however, to note that the advance in this field is fostered by the Government and is responsive to the will of the majority of our citizens. We in the United States are moving toward true equality of opportunity not only because we are convinced that this is right morally but also because we realize that it is the sensible thing when one considers the realities of contemporary society and the close relationship between respect for human rights and international good will. In very few lands are there minorities

which are not somewhere else majorities—majorities who are proud and sensitive and whose feeling of hurt can find expression in international relations. We believe, therefore, that a nation which is moving with determination toward a solution of its racial, religious, or related problems is meeting a crucial portion of its obligations under article 56 of the charter.

Mr. Chairman, nations committed to the recognition of the dignity of the human person without impairment of essential rights because of race, sex, language, or religion are fully aware that violations of that principle take many forms. We should not permit one kind of violation in one locality to blind us to different but equally objectionable practices in other localities. The discrimination is more frequently against a minority group by a majority of different race, language, or religion. But we are dealing presently in this form with discrimination by a potent minority against a majority. In considering this unhappy situation, let us remember that even this is not unique nor is it peculiar to one member state, though in its bad effect on international good will the violation does not greatly vary from the more frequent violation of human rights by a majority.

There is another point worth noting. Discriminatory conduct is usually a matter of mores rather than legislation. It is more often than not imbedded in community habit patterns stemming from tradition and long usage. In dealing with that kind of discrimination there is need for persistence, patience, and understanding. That which is rooted in the history of a people is altered mainly by time, wisdom, and education. The matter before us now, however, differs from the more typical situation in one significant respect. For here, as in some other countries, the violation of human rights is buttressed and sanctified by statute. The violation is crystallized into a principle which stops the clock, silences wisdom, and prevents the educational process toward respect for human rights from functioning at all. It elevates a practice which threatens good international relations to the level of official and legal sanction. And it is this kind of compulsion

whenever and wherever it occurs which should be the essential target of any resolution we adopt here.

The United States of America believes that unacceptable discriminatory practices, whatever form they take, are to be deplored especially when such practices are compelled, protected, and perpetuated by statute. In its concern with human rights everywhere, the United States of America sympathizes with all those who are directly confronted by the complex problems of intergroup relationships in a world where advances in the physical sciences and the humanities have given those problems impacts far beyond the boundaries of the countries where those problems exist.

We are reluctant to single out any one member state for special condemnation for failure to seek some improvement of its intergroup policies, though we note with genuine regret the refusal of the Union of South Africa to take cognizance of the proper interest in this matter on the part of the United Nations, of which the Union is a valued and respected member.

We devoutly hope that these deliberations will emphasize and reinforce a determination of each member state, the Union of South Africa included, to take a fresh look at its interracial, interreligious, and interethnic relations and to be increasingly vigilant against all diminutions of fundamental human rights wherever they may occur, whether the diminutions stem from tradition or statute, but especially when they involve statutory compulsion or even statutory sanction or acceptance.²

² The U.N. General Assembly in plenary session on Nov. 17 adopted a resolution (A/RES/1375(XIV)) calling upon all member states to "bring their policies into conformity with their obligation under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms" and expressing deep regret and concern that "the Government of the Union of South Africa has not yet responded to appeals of the General Assembly that it reconsider governmental policies which impair the right of all racial groups to enjoy the same fundamental rights and freedoms."

TREATY INFORMATION

U.S. Releases Texts of Cultural Agreement With Soviet Union and Memorandum on Atomic Energy Cooperation

Following is the text of the agreement between the United States and the U.S.S.R. for cooperation in exchanges in the scientific, technical, and cultural fields in 1960-61 which was signed at Moscow on November 21, 1959,¹ together with, as an addendum, the text of the memorandum on cooperation in the field of the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes which was signed at Washington, D.C., on November 24, 1959.

Press release 828 dated December 1

TEXT OF AGREEMENT

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS FOR COOPERATION IN EXCHANGES IN THE SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL, EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL FIELDS IN 1960-61

By agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, delegations headed on the United States side by Llewellyn E. Thompson, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and on the Soviet side by G. A. Zhukov, Chairman of the State Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries under the Council of Ministers of the USSR, conducted negotiations in Moscow from November 6 to November 21, 1959, with regard to cooperation in exchanges between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the scientific, technical, educational and cultural fields in 1960-61. As a result of the negotiations the United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to provide, during 1960 and 1961, for the specific exchanges which are set forth in the following Sections, in the hope that they will contribute significantly to the betterment of relations between the two countries, thereby contributing to a lessening of international tension.

¹ For text of a communique issued at the conclusion of negotiations and a Department statement, see BULLETIN of Dec. 7, 1959, p. 848.

SECTION I

General

(1) The exchanges provided for herein shall be subject to the Constitution and applicable laws and regulations in force in the respective countries. It is understood that both Parties will use their best efforts to have these exchanges effected in accordance with the following Sections.

(2) The visits and exchanges enumerated in the following Sections are not intended to be exclusive of others which may be arranged by the two countries or undertaken by their organizations or private citizens.

(3) Both parties, desirous of having the exchanges between them take place under favorable conditions and without delay, agree that:

(a) each of the Parties at its discretion shall have the right to include interpreters or members of its Embassy in delegations, who shall be considered as within the agreed total membership of exchange delegations;

(b) applications for visas for members of delegations or visiting groups shall be submitted, as a rule, twenty days before the estimated time of departure;

(c) the programs, lengths of stay, dates of arrival, financial and transportation arrangements and other details of the exchanges provided for in Sections III, IV, V, VI, and XII, shall be agreed upon as a rule not less than thirty days in advance through diplomatic channels or between organizations as approved by each party.

SECTION II

Scientific Exchanges

(1) The two Parties, attaching great significance to the development of scientific exchanges between both countries, will take all appropriate measures in order to achieve fulfillment of the agreement for exchanges in the field of science concluded July 9, 1959, between the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the National Academy of Sciences of the USA.²

(2) Additional visits by scientists of one country to the other country may also be agreed upon through diplomatic channels or between appropriate organizations as approved by each Party.

² For text, see *ibid.*, Sept. 7, 1959, p. 350.

Such visits, whether for the purpose of participating in scientific meetings, exchanges of experience, conducting studies or delivering lectures shall take place on a basis of reciprocity.

(3) *Cooperation in the field of utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.* Both Parties agree that in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy they will provide for reciprocal exchanges of information and visits of scientists and will explore the desirability of joint projects. To that end, specific proposals will be developed between the United States Atomic Energy Commission and the Main Administration for the Utilization of Atomic Energy under the Council of Ministers of the USSR which will be subject to approval by the two Governments in the usual manner, and which may be appended to this Agreement as an addendum.

(4) Both Parties are in favor of having the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the American Council of Learned Societies come to an agreement on exchanges, on a reciprocal basis, of scholars in the social sciences and the humanities, such as historians, economists, philosophers, specialists in literature and linguistics.

Both Parties are in favor of having the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the American Council of Learned Societies provide for participation, on a reciprocal basis, by scholars of both countries in joint seminars and symposia and consider joint research projects.

(5) Both Parties agree to provide for an exchange of delegations of geographers of four to six persons for three to four weeks with a program to be agreed upon by appropriate organizations.

SECTION III

Exchanges of Specialists in the Fields of Industry, Transport, Construction and Trade

Both parties agree to provide for the following exchanges:

(1) *Industry and Transport:* Delegations of five to ten persons each for a period of three-four weeks for familiarization and exchange of experience in the following fields:

(a) Automobile Industry: Technology, organization of production, and design of motor cars and buses.

(b) Aluminum Industry: Production of aluminum and its alloys, mechanization and automation of the electrolysis process, mining and processing of aluminous ores (bauxite and nepheline) and manufacture of alumina.

(c) Civil Air Transport: Organization of traffic, transport, technical servicing and overhaul of aircraft, as well as maintenance of airfields for commercial airlines.

(d) Shipping: Operation of seagoing vessels; organization of loading and unloading operations in ports; repair of ships in ports.

(e) Petroleum Industry: Refineries, oil and gas fields, including under-water drilling; having in mind in this connection a survey on a reciprocal basis of three to four oil and gas fields and three to four refineries.

(f) Highways: Construction of highways and related structures; administration, testing, and research related

to building highways, including the study of utilization of highways and methods of solving future problems of handling traffic.

(g) Liquefied Natural Gas: Production, storage, transport and utilization of liquefied natural gases.

(h) Railways: Diesel-electric and electric rolling stock; maintenance and operation.

(2) *Construction:* Delegations of five-eight persons each for a period of three-four weeks for familiarization and exchange of experience in the following fields:

(a) Cement Industry: General technology of production, including production of quick setting and high strength cement types as well as familiarization with work in large mechanized quarries in the production and processing of stone, crushed stone, gravel and sand.

(b) Mechanization in construction: Study of mechanization in construction-installation work, including the use of various types of construction, machines, equipment; installation of steel and reinforced concrete structures, techniques and equipment in tunnelling and mine-shaft sinking work.

(c) A Soviet delegation in the field of construction of large-span pillarless industrial buildings with the application of large blocks, large panels, aluminum structures, and structures of other light materials, will be accepted after an appropriate exchange for the US side is agreed upon.

(3) *Trade and Economics:* Delegations of five-six persons each for a period of three to four weeks for familiarization and exchange of experience in the following fields:

(a) Public nutrition, retail and wholesale trade, as well as the training of specialists in these fields.

(b) Questions of refrigeration techniques and construction as applied to trade (for Soviet side).

Management practices in the Soviet Union, selection and training of managers, management of industrial enterprises of various sizes (for the American side).

SECTION IV

Exchanges in the Field of Agriculture

(1) Both parties will provide for an exchange of delegations of specialists in agriculture, consisting of three-six persons each, for a period of three-four weeks in specific fields as follows:

Soviet Delegations to the USA:

(a) Food processing (meats, grains and canning crops). (Number of persons in the delegation as previously agreed upon).

(b) Fertilizers, insecticides and weed killers.

(c) Poultry-husbandry, study of broiler production and methods of hybridization.

(d) Agricultural science and information.

(e) The breeding and hybridization of cattle and pigs.

(f) Complex mechanization of cultivation and harvesting of sugar beets and potatoes.

US Delegations to the USSR:

(a) Handling, storage and transportation of grain.

- (b) Food processing.
- (c) Agricultural information and planning.
- (d) Soil salinity.
- (e) Poultry-husbandry.
- (f) Forage crops and range management.

(2) Both parties will continue to exchange appropriate films dealing with the subject of agriculture.

SECTION V

Educational Exchanges

(1) Both Parties agree to provide for the exchange of students, post graduate students, and young instructors or researchers between Soviet universities and other institutions of higher learning on the one hand and American universities and other institutions of higher learning on the other, of up to 35 persons on each side for the academic year 1960-61 and up to 50 persons for the academic year 1961-62. These exchanges will be carried out according to the Annex to this section on the basis of appropriate subsequent agreement between the educational authorities of both Parties, including the precise number of students and financial and other conditions. The educational authorities of each receiving side will undertake on the basis of reciprocity to place the students in scholarly institutions (including universities or other institutions of higher learning), appropriate to the specialty or scientific subject selected by them and to their scholarly attainments as required under paragraph 4 of the annex to this Section.

(2) The term "student" as used hereafter in this section of the Agreement and in the Annex shall be taken also to include post graduate students and young instructors or researchers. Composition of student groups shall be determined by the sending side.

(3) The regular period of sojourn in the host country for students identified by this Agreement shall be ten months. Shorter or longer periods of sojourn (five to fifteen months) may be provided for by prior agreement between the educational authorities on each side without effect on the total number of academic man-years specified.

(4) Further concrete details will be worked out by means of direct negotiations between representatives of both Parties in the field of education.

(5) The appropriate educational authorities of each Party will conduct negotiations prior to February 1, 1960, regarding the arrangement in their respective countries of study courses in the English and Russian languages, to which each Party will send up to 25 students, who may be accompanied by one or two language specialists, for sojourn in the country of up to twelve weeks during the period June-September.

If they do not come to an agreement prior to February 1, 1960, this exchange may be considered for 1961. If the exchange takes place in 1960, it may be repeated in 1961 by agreement between the appropriate educational authorities.

(6) The United States side will arrange to invite Soviet teachers of the Russian language to the United States in the academic year 1960-61 to occupy positions in Amer-

ican universities for teaching the Russian language. Arrangements with respect to positions to be occupied by Soviet teachers, transportation expenses, salaries, lodging and academic benefits as enjoyed by their American colleagues of similar standing will be the subject of negotiation between the appropriate institutions of each Party. The Soviet side will undertake to make similar arrangements to invite American teachers of English to Soviet universities.

(7) Both Parties agree to provide for exchanges in the years 1960-61 of professors, teachers and researchers in the approximate number of five persons each year from each university; the exchanges will take place between the following institutions: Moscow and Columbia Universities, Leningrad and Harvard, Kiev and Yale, Indiana and Tashkent. The duration of the visits and the conditions of the exchanges will be determined by agreement between the aforementioned universities. Nothing in this paragraph excludes the conclusion of additional agreements between American universities and colleges and Soviet universities and other institutions of higher learning.

(8) Both Parties agree to provide for the following exchanges of specialists in education in the years 1960-61:

(a) Two delegations comprising five to six persons each for twenty to thirty days to study technical education and preparation of qualified workers in machine building, ore mining and food industry and in establishments for public services. The United States delegations will represent the American Association of Junior Colleges and The Engineers Joint Council and will be interested in aspects of technical education in USSR. The Soviet delegations will study training of skilled labor in aforementioned fields and, if they desire, may also study American technical education in general.

(b) One delegation comprising two to three persons from each side for a period of three to four weeks to study organization, sources and techniques of conducting educational research (Spring 1960).

(c) One delegation of three persons from each side for a period of three to four weeks to study methods and results in teaching of foreign languages (English, Russian, and other Western as well as Eastern languages) at the primary and secondary school as well as teacher college and university levels (Spring 1960).

(d) The Soviet side will receive one American delegation of two to three persons for four weeks to study education in arts (choreography, music, painting, graphics, plastic art, etc.) at different levels. They will visit schools and out of school institutions (Spring 1960).

The American side will receive one Soviet delegation of two to three persons for four weeks to study school construction and the production of training equipment for schools.

(e) One delegation from each side comprising five to seven persons for up to four weeks between the American Library Association and appropriate Soviet organization to visit libraries and bibliographic centers and also to study (1) bibliographic techniques, compilation of indices and other techniques of library documentation and anal-

ogous processes; (2) methods of reproduction and dissemination including the operation of specialized libraries and centers; and (3) methods of training library personnel, establishment of the level and organization of technical processes.

(9) Both sides recognize the desirability of continuing the exchange of literature in the methodology of teaching, educational films and other pedagogical materials.

SECTION VI

Cooperation in the Field of Public Health and Medical Science

(1) Both Parties affirm their interest in intensifying the struggle against serious diseases which are the enemy of all mankind. As a step toward the achievement of this goal both Parties will make efforts to put into effect the agreed program for cooperation in public health and medical science, which for the years 1960-61 contemplates, in particular, the measures described below.

Details of specific exchanges will be agreed upon by direct negotiations between the USSR Ministry of Health and the US Public Health Service.

(2) The USSR Ministry of Health and the US Public Health Service will facilitate cooperation between scientific-research institutes of the USSR and corresponding governmental and the below specified and other mutually agreed upon non-governmental research organizations of the United States conducting studies on the problems of cancer, cardio-vascular illnesses, poliomyelitis and on other important problems of medicine.

First of all both Parties will facilitate the establishment and development of contacts and cooperation between the following Soviet and American scientific institutions:

(a) For the Soviet side, the Institute of Experimental and Clinical Oncology, Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR and, for the US side, the Sloan-Kettering Institute and National Cancer Institute.

(b) For the Soviet side, the Institute of Therapy, Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR and through it other Soviet scientific institutions engaged in the study of cardio-vascular diseases; and, for the US side, the National Heart Institute and through it other American scientific institutions engaged in the study of cardio-vascular diseases.

(c) For the Soviet side, the Institute for the Study of Poliomyelitis, Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR and, for the US side, the Research Foundation, Children's Hospital, Cincinnati, and the National Institute of Health (Division of Biological Standards).

The aforementioned organizations shall be encouraged by both Parties to exchange plans of scientific-research work and information about research conducted, to organize joint scientific studies, to exchange specialists, and to participate in yearly joint scientific meetings which shall be convened by the aforementioned institutes, or the USSR Ministry of Health, or the US Public Health Service, alternately in the US and the USSR.

In 1960 such meetings shall take place at the Sloan-

Kettering Institute (USA), the National Heart Institute (USA) and the Institute for the Study of Poliomyelitis, USSR Academy of Medical Sciences.

(3) Both Parties shall facilitate an exchange of high level specialists and junior scientific workers numbering up to 20 persons on each side for a period of up to one year on the basis of general reciprocity for familiarization with the work of scientific-research institutes and establishments of the USSR and USA enumerated in paragraph (2) of the present section, and also other scientific establishments of both Parties for the exchange of experience, or for the conduct of jointly agreed upon research.

Scientists sent to the yearly joint scientific meetings of the institutes conducted in accordance with paragraph (2) and members of delegations provided for in paragraph (4) of this section of the Agreement are not included in the above specified number (twenty persons).

(4) Both Parties will provide for an exchange in 1960-1961 of five delegations of three to six persons each for a period of three to four weeks.

Delegations of the Soviet Union will study the following subjects in the USA:

(a) Malignant neoplasms (Etiology, Pathogenesis and the therapy of tumors), and also biochemical and histochemical research on tumors;

(b) The pathology of cardio-vascular systems (hypertension, athero-sclerosis, coronary insufficiency);

(c) Thoracic surgery (cardiology, artificial circulation of the blood);

(d) Virology (the genetics of viruses);

(e) Industrial medicine and hygiene (organization of scientific research on labor hygiene and occupational diseases, familiarization with scientific research on important problems of labor hygiene such as silicosis, industrial toxicology, physiology of labor, and occupational disease).

US Delegations will study the following subjects in the USSR:

(a) Infectious diseases and microbiology;

(b) Neuro-physiology and pathology;

(c) Metabolism and genetics;

(d) Medical ecology;

(e) Maternal and child care and related research.

(5) The local expenses of specialists including internal travel involved in the exchanges covered in this section shall, except as otherwise agreed in specific cases by the USSR Ministry of Health and the US Public Health Service, be met in the case of visits not exceeding six weeks by the sending side and in the case of visits exceeding six weeks by the receiving side on terms to be agreed upon in each case between the USSR Ministry of Health and the US Public Health Service.

(6) Both Parties shall facilitate the publication of works on the most important problems of medical science by American research workers in Soviet medical journals and by Soviet research workers in American medical journals.

(7) Both Parties shall facilitate the further develop-

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ment of exchanges of medical journals and books between Soviet and American libraries and institutions, as well as the exchange of medical films.

(8) Both Parties agree to inform the World Health Organization of the activities carried out under this Section of this Agreement.

SECTION VII

Exchanges in Performing Arts

Both Parties, recognizing that broad exchanges in the field of performing arts contribute to the mutual understanding of both peoples, agree on the desirability of providing on a reciprocal basis for an increase in the number of performances of artistic, theatrical, choral and choreographic groups; orchestras and individual artists.

Both Parties agree, in particular, that in 1960-1961 the United States will receive the USSR State Symphony Orchestra, the Moscow Art Theatre and the Ensemble of Folk Dances of the Georgian SSR. The Soviet Union will receive a musical comedy group presenting "My Fair Lady" ("Pygmalion"), an American ballet troupe and the United States Marine Band.

In addition, in 1960-61 both sides will provide for an exchange of four-five individual performers each year from each side and will provide for an exchange of one quartet, the Komitas Quartet on the Soviet side and the Juilliard Quartet on the United States side.

The above exchanges do not exclude the arranging of additional exchanges in the field of performing arts provided there is an interest on the part of corresponding organizations on both sides (the American impresarios and the Soviet concert organizations) and on condition that such exchanges are agreed upon in principle through diplomatic channels before final determinations are made. On the basis of reciprocity, the duration of the trips and the number of cities to be visited will be agreed upon in the same manner.

SECTION VIII

Cooperation in the Field of Cinematography

Both Parties consider it desirable that the Standing Committee on Cooperation in the Field of Cinematography established in 1958 in accordance with paragraph 8, Section VII of the Agreement of January 27, 1958,¹ continue its assigned activity in 1960-61 and do all in its power to review the measures which were provided for in Section VII of the Agreement of January 27, 1958, and Section 8 of the present Agreement, and also to make recommendations concerning problems which may arise in connection with the implementation of the provisions of said sections of these agreements.

The period of operation of the Standing Committee may be continued beyond 1961 by mutual agreement.

(1) Both Parties will make provisions for the sale and purchase of motion pictures by the film industries of both

¹ For text, see *ibid.*, Feb. 17, 1958, p. 243.

countries on the principles of equality and on mutually acceptable financial terms.

Toward this end Sovexportfilm will enter contact with representatives of the motion picture industry in the United States to be approved by the Department of State in the United States for the purpose of the sale and purchase of mutually acceptable films in 1960-1961.

Both Parties will take all appropriate steps to assist in the widest distribution of these films.

(2) Both Parties will undertake to arrange for the holding from time to time of film premieres by appropriate organizations on the basis of reciprocity.

(3) Both Parties will provide for an exchange of 15 to 20 documentary films in the fields of science, culture, technology, education, etc., in accordance with a list to be mutually agreed upon between the two Parties. Further discussions will be conducted between the State Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries on the Soviet side and the United States Information Agency on the United States side with the view to expanding the number of films and the subject matter and with the understanding that each side will provide for the distribution of the acquired films in its country.

(4) Both Parties will study the practical possibilities of arranging the joint production of entertainment, popular science and educational shorts and feature length films. The subject matter of the films and the companies involved will be mutually agreed upon by the two Parties.

(5) Both Parties agree to provide for an exchange of two delegations of specialists from each side for the purpose of becoming acquainted with technical questions of the film industry. Each of the delegations will consist of three-four persons for a period of three weeks.

SECTION IX

Exchanges of Radio-Television Programs

(1) Both Parties will assist in exchanges agreed upon between themselves of radio and television programs between Soviet organizations engaged in radio broadcasting and television and American radio and television companies, in particular:

(a) Two radio broadcasts per month of 10-20 minutes each, including musical recordings and also materials on subjects pertaining to science and technology, industry, agriculture, education, public health and sports.

(b) At least one documentary, popular science, educational or entertainment film for broadcast on television per month lasting up to thirty minutes.

(c) Two newsreel films for broadcast on television per month lasting five-seven minutes.

(d) Personal appearances over radio and television by governmental figures, artists and public figures of the other country.

(e) The elucidation of important non-political events in both countries, which deserve attention, will be organized on a reciprocal basis in the following manner: the Government of the United States of America will provide for Soviet correspondents, equipment, studios and means for the broadcast of materials, and the State Committee for Radio and Television will provide equipment, studios and

means for broadcast to correspondents of the radio networks of the United States of America.

(2) Both Parties agree to organize periodic exchanges of radio broadcasts on specific international problems, which will further the strengthening of mutual understanding and the development of friendly relations between the USSR and the USA. The texts of such broadcasts, which will be subject to agreement between the Parties, shall be exchanged in advance and discussed at the working level. In the event that either Party shall consider that the effect of any such broadcast will not contribute to a betterment of relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, the exchange of that broadcast shall not take place.

(3) Both Parties shall provide for an exchange of one delegation each of specialists for studying problems of radio broadcasting and television, consisting of three-four persons, for a period of up to three weeks.

SECTION X

Exchange of Publications

(1) Both Parties, having exchanged their views on the problems of distributing the magazines *Amerika* in the Soviet Union and the *USSR* in the United States, have agreed on the desirability of facilitating the distribution of these magazines on the basis of reciprocity. Examination of measures taken by both Parties to achieve this end will continue with the aim of increasing the distribution of these magazines to 77,000 copies each.

(2) Both Parties agree to assist in the exchange of books, magazines, and other publications devoted to scientific, cultural, technical and educational subjects by encouraging exchanges of books and publications between universities and public libraries of the US and USSR.

SECTION XI

Exchange of Exhibitions

(1) Both Parties will provide for the exchange of exhibitions during 1960-1961;

Soviet Exhibitions in the USA

- (a) Medicine and medical services.
- (b) Children's books and illustrations.
- (c) Children's artistic and technical work (drawings, models and toys made by children).

United States Exhibits in the USSR

- (a) Medicine and medical services.
- (b) Plastics.
- (c) Transport.

(2) Other exhibitions, as well as participation in international exhibitions which take place in each country during 1960-61, will be determined by mutual agreement. The Parties will likewise discuss in the near future the possibility of exchanging national exhibitions in subsequent years.

SECTION XII

Travels of Representatives of Cultural, Civic, Youth and Social Groups

(1) In order to establish contacts, exchange experience and better understand each other's social and cultural life, both Parties agree to provide for exchanges during the years 1960 and 1961 of the following delegations for tours of up to 30 days: writers (three-four persons); artists and sculptors (three-four persons); musicologists (three-four persons); and specialists in the field of law (five-eight persons).

(2) Recognizing the special importance for the youth of both countries to know and to understand each other better, both Parties agree to provide in 1960 and 1961 for the expansion of trips and exchanges of delegations and tourist groups of young people aged 20 to 33 (students, workers and farmers, leaders of youth organizations, etc.).

Both Parties also agree to do everything in their power to give the young visitors an opportunity to meet the young people of the receiving country and to visit them in their social, cultural and sports establishments for youth, youth hostels, schools and summer camps, etc.

(3) Both Parties will encourage exchanges as may be agreed between them of delegations representing organizations devoted to friendship and cultural ties, labor, trade union, youth and other non-governmental organizations in the Soviet Union and the United States for the purpose of exchanging experience and knowledge of the cultural and social life of both countries, it being recognized that the decision to carry out such exchanges remains a concern of the organizations themselves. In particular, recognizing the important role of women in the cultural and economic life of the United States and the USSR, both Parties agree to provide for exchanges of delegations of women in various professions.

(4) Both Parties agree to provide for reciprocal visits in 1960-1961 of two or three individual artists for periods of two-three months each for the purpose of sketching and painting and giving lectures in the art academies and to groups of artists in several major cities of each country. Similarly, both Parties agree to provide for reciprocal visits in 1960-1961 of two or three individual musicians for periods of two-three months each for the purpose of studying musical composition and performances.

(5) Both Parties agree to provide for an exchange in 1960 of theater directors for a period of six-eight weeks.

SECTION XIII

Exchanges of Athletes

Both Parties will provide for an exchange of athletes and athletic teams and for the holding of the following contests in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and in the United States:

(1) Track and field meets between representative teams to be held in the Soviet Union in 1961.

(2) Track and field meets between representative teams to be held in the United States in 1962.

(3) Weightlifting matches between representative teams to be held in the Soviet Union in 1961.

(4) Weightlifting matches between representative teams to be held in the United States in 1962.

(5) Basketball games between representative men's and women's teams in the Soviet Union in 1961.

(6) Basketball games between representative men's and women's teams in the United States in 1962.

(7) Ice hockey games between teams from the USA and the USSR to be held in the United States during the 1960-61 season.

(8) Ice hockey games between teams from the USA and the USSR to be held in the Soviet Union during the 1961-62 season.

(9) Swimming meets (including diving) between representative teams to be held in the Soviet Union in 1961.

(10) Swimming meets (including diving) between representative teams to be held in the United States in 1962.

(11) Table tennis matches between junior teams (two boys, two girls) in the Soviet Union in the first half of 1960.

(12) Table tennis matches between junior teams (two boys, two girls) in the United States in the fall of 1960.

(13) Gymnastic meets between representative men's and women's teams in the United States in October-November 1960.

(14) Gymnastic meets between representative men's and women's teams in the Soviet Union in October-November 1961.

Details of the exchanges listed in Section XIII, including financial arrangements, will be discussed between the appropriate Soviet and American sports organizations.

SECTION XIV

Development of Tourism

(1) Both Parties agree to do everything possible to promote the development of tourism and to take all possible measures, on a reciprocal basis, to better satisfy the requests of tourists to acquaint themselves with the way of life, work, and culture of the peoples. Each Party also agrees to enable tourists to travel more widely and visit more places in those areas of its country that are open to travel by citizens of the other country.

(2) Both Parties agree to provide for the exchange in 1960 of groups of tourist agency executives and tourist experts. Each group is to consist of five persons, and the length of their stay in the country is not to exceed two weeks.

SECTION XV

Establishment of Direct Air Flights

Both Parties agree in principle to establish on the basis of reciprocity direct air flights between the United States and the Soviet Union. Negotiations on terms and conditions satisfactory to both Parties will be conducted by appropriate representatives of each Government at a mutually convenient date to be determined later.

SECTION XVI

Entry into Force

The present Agreement shall enter into force on January 1, 1960.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed the present agreement and have affixed their seals thereto.

DONE, in duplicate, in the English and Russian languages, both equally authentic, at Moscow this twenty-first day of November, one thousand nine hundred fifty-nine.

For the Government of the
United States of America

For the Government of the
Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics

LLEWELLYN E. THOMPSON

G. A. ZHUKOV

Annex to Section V

ANNEX TO SECTION V, EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGES

1. Both sides agree to provide access for each student to all scholarly and scientific materials necessary in his field of study on the basis of a mutually agreed study plan.

In case of necessity, this plan can, where appropriate and possible, include work in research institutions and contacts with scientists in other research institutions which are outside the system of higher education establishments.

2. Both sides agree to provide for living quarters for a wife of any married student who may desire to remain with him during the school year; and to permit the wives of other married students at least one 30-day visit to their husbands during the school year or at its termination. The receiving side will bear no expenses for the travel or sojourn of visiting wives.

3. Each receiving side will bear, through appropriate agencies or organizations which it may select, the following expenses: tuition and fees for training in institutions of higher learning and for living quarters and monthly stipend in an amount to be subject to an agreement in advance by both sides.

In the case of a student's illness or accident, the receiving side will bear all medical costs, including hospital expenses, within limits established by each side.

All other expenses including travel to the country, to the place of study within the country, and return to the home country at the end of the school year will be borne by the sending side with the exception of situations to be mutually agreed upon in advance.

4. The sending side will submit to the appropriate educational authorities of the receiving side at least five months before the beginning of the academic year a list of its students together with information on the course of study of each student.

Notification of final acceptances and placement of the students must be given at least two months before the beginning of the academic year.

5. Each side may send, at its expense, its representatives to the host country to familiarize themselves with the conditions of study and sojourn of their students.

TEXT OF ADDENDUM

MEMORANDUM

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNION OF THE SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS IN THE FIELD OF THE UTILIZATION OF ATOMIC ENERGY FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES

Unclassified exchanges between the United States and the USSR in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy will be implemented under the framework of the relevant provision of Section II, "Scientific Exchanges," of the 1960-61 US-USSR Exchange Agreement in the scientific, technical, educational and cultural fields.

The basic Exchange Agreement for 1960-61 provides for reciprocal unclassified exchanges of information and of visits of scientists. In addition, the parties will explore the desirability of unclassified joint projects. This Memorandum outlines areas for initial exchanges and the procedures to be followed in implementing these and future exchanges. Additional proposals may be developed from time to time between the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and the USSR Main Administration for the Utilization of Atomic Energy, and will be subject to approval by both governments. These exchange arrangements are subject to termination on thirty days' notice by either party.

In order that the International Atomic Energy Agency and its interested members will benefit to the fullest from this effort for further development of the peaceful uses of the atom, the Agency will be given all reports and the results of the exchanges and, to the extent possible, the Agency will be asked to assist in the consideration of possible joint projects by sponsoring meetings, symposia or studies considered necessary for such planning.

Exchange of Visits

For the purpose of exchanging information on further scientific and technical development on peaceful uses of atomic energy in their respective countries, the parties agree to the following exchanges of visits of specialized personnel composed of groups of three to five persons for periods of ten to fifteen days on an agreed and reciprocal basis.

1. Delegations of scientists specializing in the field of thermonuclear research for visits primarily to the Institute of Atomic Energy of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the Princeton Project of the USA, but including short visits to additional facilities engaged in thermonuclear research in the USSR and the USA.

2. Delegations of scientists specializing in the field of nuclear power reactors, including breeder reactors, for visits to facilities in the USA and the USSR.

3. Delegations of scientists in the field of high energy physics, for visits to facilities in the USA and the USSR.

4. Delegations of scientists working in the field of nuclear physics, neutron physics, and the structure of the nucleus, for visits to facilities in the USA and the USSR.

The above visits, as well as additional exchanges of visits which may be developed in these and other fields of the peaceful uses of atomic energy, shall be carried out in accordance with the following procedures:

1. The specific dates and duration of visits, the specific numbers and identification of scientists and facilities involved, and the specific field of activity contemplated by each side for each of the visit exchanges, will be developed between the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and the USSR Main Administration for Utilization of Atomic Energy and confirmed through diplomatic channels. At the same time, the respective governments will specify the permissive travel to be afforded beyond the location of the facility involved.

2. In all cases the sending country will pay the salary, subsistence, travel costs and other expenses of their own scientists and personnel both to and from their main destination and within the host country. The host country will be responsible for making suitable arrangements such as hotel accommodations and travel and to provide necessary interpreters.

Exchange of Information

The Parties agree to exchange information on a reciprocal basis through the exchange of documents, reports and abstracts. Conferences may be held as agreed.

The Parties agree to:

1. The exchange of abstracts of unclassified work in peaceful uses of atomic energy being conducted in their countries. This would include abstracts of both formal reports which are published in the technical literature as well as informal and progress reports which are normally only circulated within the atomic energy programs of their respective countries.

2. In the research reactor and power reactor field, the provision of full-size copies of such unclassified reports as are listed in the abstracts and as are requested by the other party.

3. The exchange of information on radio-isotope production and processing development, techniques of application and high intensity sources.

4. Abstracts and reports exchanged by the Parties shall also be made available to the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Joint Enterprises

The Parties agree initially to examine separately the feasibility of engaging in joint projects in various unclassified areas.

Included in the initial exploration are joint facilities and undertakings in controlled thermonuclear reactions; the design and construction of an accelerator of large and novel type; approaches to waste disposal problems; nuclear data evaluation and compilation; and the development of nuclear standards.

Representatives of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and the USSR Main Administration for the Utili-

zation of Atomic Energy will meet in the first half of 1960 to consider what enterprises merit further study and will request the International Atomic Energy Agency to assist in arranging such meetings.

Instruments

The parties agree to consider the possibility of making available new scientific instruments under agreed terms and on a reciprocal basis. Such arrangements will proceed only to the extent mutually agreed and permissible under the laws and export policies of the respective countries.

JOHN A. McCONE, Chairman
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission

V. S. EMELYANOV, Director
USSR Main Administration for the
Utilization of Atomic Energy

WASHINGTON, D.C.
24 November 1959

U.S. and India Sign Supplement to Investment Agreement

DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

Press release 840 dated December 7

The United States and India on December 7 signed at Washington, D.C., an agreement which provides additional encouragement for investment of private American capital in business enterprises in India.

The agreement, which was signed by G. Lewis Jones, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, and D. N. Chatterjee, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the Indian Embassy, amends the convertibility guaranty agreement of September 19, 1957.¹ This amendment provides that American investors for a premium will be able to receive insurance for reimbursement in dollars by the U.S. Government of losses which may be incurred because of expropriation.

The Government of India has long had laws for compensation to investors in event of expropriation of property. American investors will now be able also to obtain U.S. Government guarantees of compensation in dollars.

The U.S. investment guaranty program in In-

¹ Treaties and Other International Acts Series 3900.

dia has been in effect since the signing of the original agreement of September 19, 1957. Before the December 7 agreement the program was limited to guarantees that capital invested and Indian receipts (rupees) from new or expanded American private enterprises in India could be converted into dollars.

Since the convertibility agreement has been in effect in India, the United States has issued guarantees covering private American investments in India totaling \$6.5 million. To date, no guaranty contracts have been invoked.

U.S. investment guarantees are available for new American investments of cash, commodities, patents, or services made by U.S. individuals or firms in any country which has accepted the program.

The investment guaranty program is administered by the International Cooperation Administration as part of the Mutual Security Program and is designed to encourage the investment of private American capital in cooperating countries.

REMARKS MADE ON OCCASION OF SIGNING

Press release 842 dated December 7

Assistant Secretary Jones

A little more than 2 years ago—on September 19, 1957, to be exact—the Governments of the United States and India signed a convertibility guaranty agreement. This agreement gave assurance against currency inconvertibility to Americans who make new investments in private business enterprises in India.

Today I have just had the pleasure of signing, on behalf of my Government, a supplement to this convertibility guaranty agreement. This supplement adds a new inducement for investors of American private capital in India by providing that American investors, for a premium, will be able to receive insurance for reimbursement in dollars by the United States Government of losses which may be incurred because of expropriation.

This is another step on the part of my Government, in cooperation with the Government of India, to encourage further investment of private American capital in private-sector projects which will add to the economic development in India.

We also believe that it further demonstrates to us the interest of the Government of India in encouraging new investments in their country by private American investors.

D. N. Chatterjee, Indian Charge

It is a privilege to sign, on behalf of the Government of India, the investment guaranty program agreement under which the Government of the United States joins with India in assuring the safety of American private capital investment in India, which is now increasing rapidly. We regard this agreement as another affirmation of our longstanding policy of encouraging private initiative at home and attracting private investment from abroad to assist in the development of our economy.

The principles embodied in the agreement signed today by both our countries are the same as those embodied in our Constitution. This states that, should at any time, for any reasons, an industrial enterprise be nationalized, appropriate compensation will be paid. We are pleased that we can say that the procedures called for in this agreement have in fact been followed by our Government in the very rare cases that Government assumption of responsibility for the operation of a private activity became necessary in the period since we became an independent nation 12 years ago. With the signing of this agreement American investment in India will have the same guarantee of safety from the American Government that it has always had from the Indian Government.

As we have repeatedly said, we do not believe in nationalization for its own sake. A few days ago our Prime Minister [Jawaharlal Nehru] declared at a press conference: "We are driven not by ideological considerations but by compulsion of facts," and "I want to give the widest possible scope for development of private enterprise. There is an enormous field in India untapped."

This fundamental Indian policy with regard to private investment, from both Indian and foreign sources in suitable industrial fields, is set forth in our Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. Further, may I point out that it was because we have always welcomed such investment from the United States that we signed in 1957 the U.S.-

India currency convertibility agreement. That guarantees the American investor full convertibility into dollars of his investment and income from this investment. Our record for permitting this convertibility remains unbroken even though we are passing through a period when the amounts of foreign exchange available to us have been critically low.

As another step to encourage U.S. private investment we have recently signed with the United States an income tax convention which, when ratified by the Senate, will eliminate double taxation by the U.S. and India on income.² It is interesting to note in this connection that our tax structure is generally recognized as being very liberal in its treatment of new industries. Among a number of investment incentives, we permit a "tax holiday" of 5 years for investment not returning more than 6 percent income; tax allowance of 25 percent on the cost of new plant and machinery; and a "tax holiday" for the first 2 years' income for foreign technicians involved in new enterprise. As a result of the double taxation agreement the benefit of these concessions will be available to the American investor.

To encourage and facilitate further private investment, plans are now being developed for an All-India Investment Centre which will bring together the diverse facilities for locating and attracting foreign capital and assisting foreign capital in locating and participating in investment opportunities in India.

During the past 10 or 12 years foreign private investment in India has almost doubled, and it now stands at a total of about \$1.2 billion. For various historical reasons the bulk of these total investments has been from the United Kingdom. In 1957 for the first time the inflow of capital from the United States—about \$21 million—was larger than the inflow from any other country. However, the total of U.S. investments in India is still relatively small—about \$120 million. It is our hope that with increasing contacts between India and the United States and the various measures which we have taken, including the agreement which we are signing today, there would be a considerable increase in the flow of private capital from the United States into India.

Thank you very much, sir.

² BULLETIN of Nov. 30, 1959, p. 813.

Current Actions

MULTILATERAL

Automotive Traffic

Convention on the regulation of inter-American automotive traffic. Opened for signature at Washington December 15, 1943. Entered into force July 25, 1944. TIAS 1567. *Signature: Venezuela, December 7, 1959.*

Genocide

Convention on the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide. Done at Paris December 9, 1948. Entered into force January 12, 1951.¹

Ratification deposited: Colombia, October 27, 1959.

Trade and Commerce

Sixth protocol of rectifications and modifications to texts of the schedules to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Done at Geneva April 11, 1957.²

Signature: Ghana (subject to ratification), October 13, 1959.

Seventh protocol of rectifications and modifications to texts of the schedules to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Done at Geneva November 30, 1957.²

Signature: Ghana (subject to ratification), October 13, 1959.

Declaration extending standstill provisions of article XVI:4 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Done at Geneva November 30, 1957. Entered into force May 11, 1959. TIAS 4345.

Signature: Ghana (subject to ratification), October 13, 1959.

Procès-verbal extending the validity of the declaration extending the standstill provisions of article XVI:4 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Done at Geneva November 22, 1958. Entered into force May 11, 1959. TIAS 4345.

Signature: Ghana (subject to ratification), October 13, 1959.

Protocol relating to negotiations for the establishment of new schedule III—Brazil—to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Done at Geneva December 31, 1958.³

Signature: Ghana (subject to ratification), October 13, 1959.

BILATERAL

China

Agreement providing for a grant to the Government of China to assist in the acquisition of nuclear research and training equipment and materials. Effectuated by exchange of notes at Washington October 16 and December 2, 1959. Entered into force December 2, 1959.

India

Agreement supplementing the investment guaranty agreement of September 19, 1957 (TIAS 3900), so as to cover loss by reason of expropriation. Effectuated by exchange of notes at Washington December 7, 1959. Entered into force December 7, 1959.

¹ Not in force for the United States.

² Not in force.

DEPARTMENT AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Recess Appointments

Foy David Kohler to be Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, effective December 11. (For biographic details, see Department of State press release 852 dated December 11.)

Resignations

William H. G. Fitzgerald as Deputy Director for Management, International Cooperation Administration, effective January 1, 1960. (For an exchange of letters between President Eisenhower and Mr. Fitzgerald, see White House press release dated December 7.)

PUBLICATIONS

Recent Releases

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Address requests direct to the Superintendent of Documents, except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department of State.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization—Amendments to the Constitution. TIAS 4230. 19 pp. 15¢.

Adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, at the Second through the Seventh and the Tenth Sessions, at México, December 1, 1947; at Beirut, December 10, 1948; at Paris, October 5, 1949; at Florence, June 15, 1950; at Paris, July 11, 1951, December 11, 1952, and December 3, 1958.

Special Economic Assistance—Transportation of Wheat in Yemen. TIAS 4286. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Yemen. Exchange of notes—Signed at Taiz June 29 and 30, 1959. Entered into force June 30, 1959.

Air Transport Services. TIAS 4287. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Indonesia. Exchange of notes—Dated at Djakarta February 2 and March 2, 1959. Entered into force March 2, 1959.

Termination of Military and Economic Assistance Agreements of April 21, 1954; July 25, 1955; and May 22, 1957—Continued Application of Certain Provisions. TIAS 4289. 6 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Iraq. Exchange of notes—Dated at Baghdad May 30 and July 7, 1959. Entered into force July 21, 1959.

Technical Cooperation—Program in British Guiana. TIAS 4290. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, extending agreement of June 29 and July 12, 1954. Exchange of notes—Signed at Washington June 22 and 30, 1959. Entered into force June 30, 1959.

Atomic Energy—Cooperation in Peaceful Application. TIAS 4291. 5 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and the International Atomic Energy Agency—Signed at Vienna May 11, 1959. Entered into force August 7, 1959.

Atomic Energy—Cooperation for Mutual Defense Purposes. TIAS 4292. 15 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Greece. Exchange of notes—Signed at Athens May 6, 1959. Entered into force August 11, 1959.

Telecommunications—Voice of America Radio Relay Facilities. TIAS 4293. 2 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Liberia—Signed at Monrovia August 13, 1959. Entered into force August 13, 1959.

Army and Air Force Missions to Nicaragua. TIAS 4294. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Nicaragua, amending agreements of November 19, 1953, and November 19, 1952, as extended. Exchange of notes—Dated at Managua March 25 and May 22, 1959. Entered into force May 22, 1959.

Radio Communications Between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties. TIAS 4295. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Mexico. Exchange of notes—Signed at Mexico July 31, 1959. Entered into force August 30, 1959.

Bahamas Long Range Proving Ground—Administrative Arrangements Regarding Sites in Ascension Island. TIAS 4296. 5 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Exchange of notes—Signed at Washington August 24 and 25, 1959. Entered into force August 25, 1959.

Mutual Defense Assistance. TIAS 4297. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Belgium, amending annex B of the agreement of January 27, 1950. Exchange of notes—Signed at Brussels October 4 and 15, 1957. Entered into force October 15, 1957.

Weather Stations—Cooperative Program on Guadeloupe Island. TIAS 4298. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and France, supplementing the agreement of March 23, 1956. Exchange of notes—Signed at Paris July 21 and September 3, 1958. Entered into force September 3, 1958.

Mutual Defense Assistance. TIAS 4299. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Belgium, amending annex B to agreement of January 27, 1950. Exchange of notes—Signed at Brussels April 21 and 29, 1959. Entered into force April 29, 1959.

Termination of Military Assistance Furnished on Grant Basis—Continuance of Certain Obligations. TIAS 4300. 6 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Yugoslavia, amending the memorandum of understanding of October 18, 1954, and terminating the agreements of November 20 and 21, 1950, April 17, 1951, November 14,

1951, May 19 and 22, 1955, and September 30, 1955. Exchange of notes—Signed at Belgrade August 25, 1959. Entered into force August 25, 1959.

Sale of Military Equipment, Materials, and Services. TIAS 4301. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Yugoslavia. Exchange of notes—Signed at Belgrade August 25, 1959. Entered into force August 25, 1959.

International Wheat Agreement, 1959. TIAS 4302. 121 pp. 40¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Other Governments. Formulated at the United Nations Wheat Conference March 10, 1959. Open for signature at Washington April 6-24, inclusive, 1959. Entered into force July 16, 1959, with respect to Part I and Parts III to VIII; entered into force August 1, 1959, with respect to Part II.

Cooperation. TIAS 4303. 2 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Liberia. Signed at Washington July 8, 1959. Entered into force July 8, 1959.

Grant for Procurement of Nuclear Research and Training Equipment and Materials. TIAS 4304. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Peru. Exchange of notes—Signed at Lima July 16 and August 22, 1959. Entered into force August 22, 1959.

Military Assistance—Grant of United States Vessels to Japan. TIAS 4305. 10 pp. 10¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Japan. Exchange of notes—Signed at Tokyo July 31, 1959. Entered into force July 31, 1959.

Mutual Defense Assistance—Cash Contribution by Japan. TIAS 4306. 6 pp. 5¢.

Arrangement between the United States of America and Japan, relating to agreement of March 8, 1954. Exchange of notes—Signed at Tokyo August 11, 1959. Entered into force August 11, 1959.

Technical Cooperation—Training School in Mexico. TIAS 4307. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Mexico, extending the agreement of April 6, 1954, as amended and extended. Exchange of notes—Signed at México June 22, 1959. Entered into force June 22, 1959. Operative retroactively December 31, 1958.

Defense—Loan of Vessels. TIAS 4308. 6 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Greece. Exchange of notes—Signed at Athens December 15, 1958, and January 15, 1959. Entered into force January 15, 1959. And supplementary agreement effected by exchange of notes—Signed at Athens August 20, 1959. Entered into force August 20, 1959.

Loans of Submarines to Turkey. TIAS 4309. 2 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States of America and Turkey, amending agreement of February 16 and July 1, 1954. Exchange of notes—Signed at Ankara August 28, 1959. Entered into force August 28, 1959.

Mexican Agricultural Workers. TIAS 4310. 8 pp. 10¢.

Agreements between the United States of America and Mexico, extending agreement of August 11, 1951, as amended and extended. Exchange of notes—Signed at México August 31, 1959. Entered into force August 31, 1959. And exchange of notes—Signed at México July 28 and 30, 1959. Entered into force July 30, 1959. And exchange of notes—Signed at México June 24 and 27, 1959. Entered into force June 27, 1959.

December 28, 1959

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Check List of Department of State
Press Releases: December 7-13

Press releases may be obtained from the Office of News, Department of State, Washington 25, D.C.

Release issued prior to December 7 which appears in this issue of the BULLETIN is No. 828 of December 1.

No.	Date	Subject
840	12/7	Investment guaranty program, India.
*841	12/7	Recess appointment: Merchant (biographic details).
842	12/7	Jones, Chatterjee: investment guaranty program, India.
843	12/7	Deadline for filing claims under German General War Sequel Law.
844	12/8	U.S.-Italy joint communique.
845	12/8	U.S.-Turkey joint communique.
846	12/9	Delegation to NATO ministerial meeting (rewrite).
*847	12/9	International Educational Exchange Day, Pennsylvania.
848	12/9	U.S.-Afghanistan joint communique.
*849	12/10	Adair designated Deputy Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs (biographic details).
850	12/10	Herter: news conference.
851	12/10	U.S.-Pakistan joint communique.
*852	12/11	Recess appointment: Kohler (biographic details).
853	12/11	Gross elected ITU Secretary General (rewrite).
854	12/11	Herter: departure for Paris meetings.

* Not printed.



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